The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,068.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 21	,, 28	,, 36
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 360 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th Oct. 1871, at noon.

Oct.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave Galle..... 20
,, Carwar.....	13	,, Negapatam..... 25
,, Cannanore	14	,, Pondicherry..... 28
,, Telicherry	15	,, Madras 29
,, Calicut	15	,, Vizagapatam 29
,, Beypore.....	15	,, Bimlipatam 29
,, Cochin	16	,, Gopalapore 3
,, Aleppey	17	,, False Point 31
,, Tuticorin	18	Nov.
,, Colombo	19	Arrive CALCUTTA 1

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company).

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERA, &c, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Ayres, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th October, at noon.

Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH 3
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Fao 3
,, Guadur.....	21	,, Bushire 4
,, Muscat	23	,, Linga 7
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Bunder Abbas 8
,, Linga	27	,, Muscat 10
,, Fao	31	,, Guadur 12
Nov.		,, Kurrachee 15
Arrive BUSSORAH	1	Arrive BOMBAY 18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the above service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120-H. P., Commander A. Cottes, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, Mohideen, Commander, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th October, at 4 p.m., positively, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave BOMBAY ...	Wednesday.	Leave COCHIN	Tuesday.
,, Rutnagherry.	Thursday.	,, Beypore	Wednesday.
,, Vingoria	do	,, Calicut	do.
,, Goa	Friday.	,, Telicherry..	Thursday.
,, Carwar	do.	,, Cannanore ...	do.
,, Compta	do.	,, Mangalore ...	riday.
,, Mang lore	Saturday.	,, Compta	do.
,, Cannanore ..	Sunday.	,, Carwar.....	Saturday.
,, Telimercy ...	do.	,, Goa	o.
,, Calicut	do.	,, Vingoria	do.
,, Beypore	do.	,, Ratn-gherry.	Sunday.
Arrive COCHIN.....	Monday.	Arrive BOMBAY ....a	oday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE.

Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE splendid new Steamer EUXINE, 1,236 Tons, Captain Robert Chapman, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will sail about the 9th proximo.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£50
Ditto to Liverpool	£90 } Exclusive of Wines.

For particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about 8th proximo.)

MESSRS. GRAY, DAWES & Co.'s new and powerful Steamer BAGHDAD, 1,280 gross registered tons, John Temperton R. N. R., Commander.

This Vessel has exceptionally good accommodation for forty-first, and fifteen second class Passengers. A Stewardess is carried, and, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class, to Liverpool.....	£50
2nd Class, ditto	£30
1st Class, to Suez	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st September 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said.....	38	24	9-10	Including Wines.
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10	
Messina	48	34	14	
Naples	50	36	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa).....	52	36	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer PATNA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and GOODS, requested to TAKE DELIVERY at ONCE of their respective

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of TWELVE PACKAGES, marked D C & Co., Y L C E P, and E in a diamond, per s.s. GUNGA, from China, are herewith informed that they are LANDED in Government's Bonded Warehouse, and requested to APPLY for DELIVERY as soon as possible.

H. CHILD, Commander, s.s. Gunga.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREAD

of every description for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS.

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, &c. per 1,000.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 7th October, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. G. Perkins, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, 600 ,, ,, 300

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,737 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. C. Barot, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 12th Oct., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 10th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNET AND COMPANY, No. 5, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TWIST AND COPPER.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bunder Warehouse, this day the 3rd instant, at 3 P.M., on account of whom it may concern, the following TWIST AND COPPER saved from the wrecked Steamer "BAGDADA BANE" ex-Knodabux from Jedda :—

Lloyd's Agents.

315 Mat bags Twist.

6 Cases Copper Sheets.

Terms, Cash. Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the Goods from the Bonded Warehouse.

NOTICE.

For sale the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England, One black Australian Horse, 15-2 hands high, 7 years old, fast in harness, perfect y sound and free from vice.

Also

One C Spring Buggy and Single Harness, both almost new. The former was built for present owner only 9 months ago.

For further particulars apply to Messrs BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at Camatteepoo s.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Land or ground with the several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, bungalows, godowns, rope walk chawls and premises respectively, standing, lying and being thereon, situate on the west side of the Cumatteepoo back road in the island of Bombay in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement ninety-two square bugas or 1 forty-four square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 46, and by the Collector of Assessment under No 21, and which said premises are bounded to the East by the said Cumatteepoo back road, on or towards the west by the new road from Juggoona h Sunkersett's garden to Bellasis Junction Road, on or towards the North by ground which formerly belonged to Bomanjee Pestonjee, and which now belongs to the Estate of the late Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, and on or towards the South by the public drain between the premises hereinbefore described and the several properties of Premabhoy Hemabh y, Dewjee Doolajee, Mahadoo Bheroo, Jadaw Bhicajee, and Pestonjee Bhicajee Dantra.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1871.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 3, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VARY VALUABLEE LANDED PROPERTY.

(Known as the Mount Estate.)

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will, under instructions from the mortgagee, Bhimjee Purshotum, Esq, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Luxumbaee, widow of Wassoodew Mr tojee, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece of land or garden ground with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses thereon standing and being surrounded by a chunam w ll, together with all the buildings, bungalows, stables and out-houses thereon belonging, situate, lying, and being on the north side of the Mazagon Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon in the island of Bombay and called and known by the name of Mount Estate, containing by admeasurement 69,000 square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road leading from Mazagon to the Mount Estate, on the west by the garden and premises lately of Nusserwanjee Cowasjee, on he north by the public road called Mount Road, and on the south by ground formerly of Framjee Pestonjee. The buildings above are assessed under Nos 89 and 90, and the bungalows were formerly and are now occupied by Ardaseer Merwanjee and others tenants.

This property, which is very well known, is worth the attention of capitalists, as the ground is being used for cultivating, and the bungalows yield a handsome rent even at the present depressed state. Messrs Crawford & Co therefore recommend this property to those who wish to invest their money for a good income. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1871.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Bankers, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to form their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of this new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS,

Beautifully made and moderate in Price.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India.

Prepared Kid, Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft sack kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d.

Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. LBRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports :—

Leave Bombay	Tuesday	Arrive Porebunder.....	Friday
Arrive Diu	Wednesday	,, Dwarka	Saturday
,, Veraval	do	,, Kutch Mandvi..	do
,, Mangarole ...	Thursday	,, Kurrachee	Sunday.

The Steam Ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 17th October, at 4 P.M.

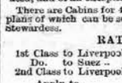
For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA UEZ CANAL.

(To sail on or about 7th November.)



MESSRS. THOS. WILSON, SONS, & Co's very fine new s. s. ORLANDO, 1,477 Tons, 350 H.P., which left London on 27th ultimo.

This favourite Steamer (built last year for the Mail Service between England and Sweden, to steam 12 knots) is specially adapted for Passengers, of whom she has always carried a full complement. Her accommodation, which is arranged amid-ships and thus removed from the vibration of the machinery, is well ventilated, and of an exceptionally good description.

There are Cabins for 42 first, and 36 second, class Passengers, plans of which can be seen at our Office. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class to Liverpool...	Excessive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.	£50
Do. to Suez ..		,, 10
2nd Class to Liverpool...		,, 30

Apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

ON and after the 10th instant, DEFINITIVE STOCK will be EXCHANGED against fully paid-up STOCK RECEIPTS, at the Office of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, EVERY DAY, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1871.

NOTICE.—Mr. GRIFFITH GRIFFITH is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration FROM THIS DATE.

PELLY & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—I hereby give NOTICE, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the BANK, convened for the purpose of considering the advisability of forthwith completing the liquidation of the Bank, &c., and held THIS DAY within the premises of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, was, by Resolution of the Proprietors henpresent, ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M.

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bank of Bombay, in Liquidation, 2nd October 1871.

PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE OPENED, and TRANSFERS of SHARES EFFECTED, on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of October, instant.

By Order,

SADANAND BALCRISTNA, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 12 noon, at the Office of the Chamber, to receive the Report of the Out-going Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

By Order of the Committee,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 3rd October 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. ERL KING are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following RESOLUTION was passed on the 1st day of August last, WERE CONFIRMED at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY held here THIS DAY :—

1.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2.—That Mr. W. H. Macauley be appointed Liquidator.
3.—That the Liquidator be authorised to receive, in compensation for the Company's property and business, 400 Shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 50 each, of which Rs. 750 shall be deemed to be paid up, in a Company about to be formed, and to be called the "Sind Press Company, Limited," such Shares to be distributed among the members of the "Kurrachee Press Company, Limited," in the proportion of two Shares in the new Company for each Share in the present Company

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 25th September 1871.

RAMPART ROW.

TO LET, a spacious FLOOR in one of the new Buildings in Rampart Row. Rent Rs 500.

Spacious OFFICES in Rampart Row, for Rs 150.

Spacious OFFICES, with Godowns for a thousand Packages, in Rampart Row, for Rs 750.

A large HOUSE in Rampart Row, with Offices, Godowns, and a Residence, Rs 800.

Two RESIDENCES in Rampart Row, for Rs 200 and 150.

OFFICES in Rampart Row, for Rs 100 and 90

Two RESIDENCES in Worsley Row, for Rs 100 and 90

For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE.

22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MATHERAN.

TO BE LET FOR THE OCTOBER SEASON.

Names of Bungalows at Matheran.	Drawing Room.	Dining Room.	Bed Rooms.	Dressing Rooms.	Bath Rooms.	Rent for the Season.
Springwood	1	1	2	1	2	Rs 300
Garbit Hill.....	One large Hall		2	2	2	300
The Byke	One large Hall		2	2	2	250
Cairnmore	1	1	2	2	2	500
Stone House	1	1	2	2	2	400
Forest Lodge	1	1	2	2	2	300
Baird's Cottage.....	1	1	2	2	2	300
Fleetwood.....	1	1	2	2	2	150
Menilee House	1	1	2	...	2	175
Allen House	1	1	2	2	2	175
Dundside	1	1	1	...	1	75
Upna Cottage.....	1	1	2	2	2	175
Tupara Cottage.....	1	1	2	2	2	150

For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.,
House Agent.

22 Rampart Row.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, at Matheran, for the coming Season, to the 15th February next, or for two Seasons, if required, the well-furnished Bungalow "CAIRNMORE," belonging to C. E. Chapman, Esq., B.C.S.—For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22 Rampart Row.

TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW at Byculla, next to the Station. Rent Rs. 130.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22 Rampart Row.

TO LET, the spacious UPPER FLOOR of the Premises known as the Old Commissariat Office. This Building, which faces the Elphinstone Circle, has been recently repaired, and is a handsome façade erected to it. It is in the very centre of business. The Office contains 4,500 sq. ft. and is well adapted for a Merchant's or Solicitor's Office with a large establishment. Attached are one or two Rooms for Servants, and also Stabling.

There are three GODOWNS on the premises TO LET, capable of holding 1,000 packages.

Also a ROOM facing the road, adapted for a Shop or a Broker's Office.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.

TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW in Khetwaddy. Rent Rs 75.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements,

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moultan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Inwa Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Lahore.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Wahlund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rewal Pingees and Murroe.
Scale of Rates for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situate on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

NOTIFICATION BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, UNDER SECTIONS II. and III. of THE MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on MONDAY, the 2nd instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 16,000, being the TWENTY-SEVENTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the 15 LAC LOAN, with interest; and also the sum of Rs 14,000, being the TWENTY-SEVENTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

NOTICES.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE Advertiser is PREPARED to ADVANCE MONEY against DOCUMENTS or PERSONAL SECURITY. Strict privacy guaranteed. Address A. C., care of this Paper.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—Mr. WILLIAM ALFRED BAKER has been appointed ACTING MANAGER of this Branch of the Bank during my absence from Bombay.

By Order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE!!!

THOSE CELEBRATED ENGLISH COMEDIANS,

MISS FANNY RAYNOR AND MR. W. BENNEE

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN BOMBAY.

HELLER'S WONDERS!!!

THE most FASHIONABLE and in ADVANCE of any ENTERTAINMENT that ever visited the EAST.

MIRTH. MUSIC. MAGIC.

ROBERT HELLER SUPERIOR TO HERMANN.
ROBERT HELLER SUPERIOR TO FRIKELL.
ROBERT HELLER SUPERIOR TO HONDIN.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE, 10TH OCTOBER 1871.

Fifteen tons of COSTLY PARAPHERNALIA and APPOINTMENTS are carri d and considered necessary to give the various effects to this

MOST PLEASING AND VARIED PERFORMANCE,

ROBERT HELLER'S PIANOFORTE RICITALS.

ROBERT HELLER'S WORKS of the GREAT MASTERS.

ROBERT HELLER'S BRILLIANT SOLOS.

The ERARD GRAND PIANOFORTE, manufactured by ERARD'S celebrated Firm, expressly for Mr. HELLER, will be used on this occasion.

DRESS CIRCLE .....Rs. 5 | UPPER CIRCLE.....Rs. 2.
STALLS ..... ,, 3 |

J. W. SMITH, Business Manager.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

MOULVIE LIAKUT ALI, the renowned REBEL CHIEF of 1857, now on trial for his life.

Carte Bu-t Vignetted.....Per Copy Rs. 1, Postage ½ Anna.
Large Cabinet Bust ..... ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,

☞ Annas Stamps received from Outstations.

J. NEWMAN, Photographer,
Elgin Road, Allahabad.

MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS OF SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business will be OPENED IN BOMBAY,

ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871,

on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

TENDERS FOR BUILDING THE NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned up to the 16th of OCTOBER, inclusive.

Further information will be afforded, and the Plans may be inspected, and copies of the Specification and Tender obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest Tender.

J. H. E. HART,
Acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Now Secretariat Building, Bombay, 27th September 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET, (Materials, Wood and Iron) for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioner. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Committee, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TIMBER SALES will take place in the above Ghaut Depots, of the Canara Zillah, in the month of December next.

2.—The Sale at the Hullial Depot, in the Soopa Talooka, will commence on MONDAY, the 11th December, and will continue there till the whole is disposed of.

3.—The Sale at the Yellapoor Depot, in the Yellapoor Talooka, will commence as soon as possible after the Hullial Depot is finished (about the 3rd January 1872), and will be continued at the nearly bounding branch Depots till the whole is sold.

4.—The Sale at the Katoor Depot, in the Sirey Talooka, will likewise commence as soon as possible after the Yellapoor Talooka Sales are finished, and will be continued at the neighbouring branch Depots till the whole is sold.

5.—The probable quantity of Timber will be put up for Sale, as follows :—

	Teak		Black-wood		Jungle-wood		Teak-poles	
	Logs	Candies	Logs	Candies	Logs	Candies	Logs	C. ndies
Soopa Talooka, Hullial Depot....	8,062	6,050	200	175	1,300	1

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull. Moderate inquiry for Colabas and Broach Mill shares at rates quoted. Government Paper weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.*

No. of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	96
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	647½
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do Old Ex. Issue ...	1324
15,200	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300 pl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	99
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-12
Bank of England Notes		10-12
Carolus		290
Mexican Dollars		222
Five Franc Piece		203
Bar Silver		199 nl
Gold Leaf		16-14-6
Rate of 10 oz. English		16-15
Australian Gold		16-14-6
Government Securities		4 per cent
Mercantile Bills		6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	102½
Four per cent	100
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do.	106
5 years' do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	93½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 17) per Bond...	127

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED.)

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 30th Sept., compared with the statement issued on 23rd September :—

LIABILITIES.	23rd Sept.	30th Sept.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares at Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... ...Rs.	50,00,000	
Second Issue of ... do. of Rs. 100 do. ... ... ,,	10,00,000	
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	216,05,633	217,22,819
Do. do. do. at Branches.	34,38,908	31,29,741
Other Deposits	138,81,001	128,22,057
Post Bills	33,745	33,520
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,92,514	13,11,350
Rs.	456,51,851	455,30,047
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	65,66,347	51,72,350
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	94,12,599	93,84,559
Loans, on Security of do do.	10,66,985	9,67,455
Current Accounts, overdrawn	21,950	18,283
Bills Discounted	98,63,513	97,45,519
Stamps	6,040	7,955
Head Stock ... ...Rs. 4,00,062		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 55,000	4,55,062	4,55,062
Bullion	15,54,256	15,57,777
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	1,20,400	81,310
Cash and Currency Notes	168,04,939	178,57,247
Rs.	454,51,851	455,30,047

DAILY IMPORTS.—2ND OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 25 cases and 8 hhds portwine and 13 cases sherry wine, F J Radille & Co; 10 hhds port wine, J Nowrojee.

Euxine (s), 17 casks tiles, Scott, McClelland, & Co; 448 bundles hoop iron, Finlay, Scott, & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Girvain, 38 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer, & Co.

Baghdad (s), 1 case playing cards, B M Punthakey; 8 cases American clocks, M Curseljee.

Ellen Bate, 109 boxes bar soap, A H G Hoosun; 14 casks white paint, T Abdoollaly.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2ND OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Callirrhoe, 180 bales cotton, H Premchund.

Baghdad (s), 10 bales cotton, R Rugoonath; 63 bales cotton, C Mowjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, J Hormusjee and Co; 46 bales cotton, S S Sassoon; 31 bales wool, V Amratlal; 72 bales cotton, W K Goodwin; 94 bales cotton and 54 bales wool, W Nicol and Co; 28 bales cotton, R Pragjee.

Euxine (s), 75 bales cotton, D Cullianjee; 10 bales cotton, M Framjee and Co.

China (s), 25 bales wool, H Kheldas; 109 bales cotton, B Bhugajee; 101 bales wool, N Khuttow; 36 bales hides and skins, M C L F Lubay and Co; 51 bales skins, C Esmail and Co; 38 bales cotton, S Moolye and Co.

Canute, 60 bales cotton, V Jewraz

FROM LONDON.

China (s), 42 packages coffee, S Narronjee and Co; 9 bales senna leaves, S Hunsraj; 6 bales hides and skins, G Sonjee.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 2.

Foote, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

McQuade, Quartermaster, 83rd Regiment, to join, to Poona.

Adey, Surgeon, Medical Service, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Gardiner, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

Whittaker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to London.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 30th September, 1871.

With reference to Div Order No. 346 of yesterday's date, the officers therein detailed to join the General Depot, are directed to report themselves personally to the Orderly Room of the depot on arrival.

The leave of absence granted to Lt and Adjt Temple, 49th Regt, in Div Order No. 308 of the 1st Sept., will take effect from date of departure, instead of the date therein specified.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 30th September 1871.

With reference to G O C No 374, of the 14th June last, the Standing Medical Committee, British Troops, will until further orders meet at 12 noon on Thursdays.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having on their recent promotion been posted to the battns of their regiments specified :—

2nd Foot—Maj Herry, 1st Bn.

2nd Foot—Capt Woodward, 2nd Bn.

2nd Foot—Lt Collis, 2nd Bn.

The arrangements in the Sind Horse, notified in G O C No. 148, 1st March last, had effect from the 4th Feb 1871.

With reference to G O C No. 640 a of the 22nd inst., appointing Maj Hall, 49th Foot, and Capt Griffiths, 59th Foot, to be Garrison Instructors in the Bombay Presidency. Maj Hall is posted to Poona and Capt Griffiths to Mhow.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 22nd Sept 1871 :—

Col J P Sandwith, S C, Comdt 8th N I.

Capt C T Haig, R E, Depy Supt G T Survey of India.

With reference to G O C No 493 dated 12th Aug last, Lt F J Caldecott, R A, Actg 3rd class Commy of Ordn, passed in Hindoostani by the higher standard test on the 29th June 1871.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the lower standard test :—

Lt F J Cullen, 66th Foot.

Lt W A Callaghan, 66th Foot.

Qr Mr Sergeant J Clarke, Sappers and Miners.

The following orders are confirmed :—

3rd Hussars—Regtl. Order, dated 9th Sept, directing Lt Bulkley to resume the duties of Interpreter to the regiment with effect from the 8th inst.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Bn—Regtl. Order, dated 15th Sept, appointing Bm W J Smith Asst Instr of Musketry to the Bn from the commencement of annual course.

5th Regt N I.—Regtl. Order, dated 11th Sept, directing Maj Des Vœux to officiate as Comdt, Capt Brown as second in Command and Wing Officer, and Capt Falcon as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, vice Lt Col Roome, proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

Sind District Order.—Dated 1st Sept, appointing Capt. Cunningham, 29th N. I., to act as Station Staff Officer at Hyderabad, vice Capt. Mignon.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

16th Lancers.—Cor. S. A. Smythe to remain at Poona, from 24th to 30th Sept., on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Maj. R. Wallace, from 25th Sept. to 24th Oct., to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Personal Staff.—Lt. P. C. Heath, 45th Foot, Aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Malcolm, Comdg. Mhow Division of the Army, from 21st to 23rd Sept., on medical certificate, in extension, on privilege leave.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2ND OCTOBER.

London ...	Cotton ...	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cheese ...	£2 15s.
	Seeds ...	£2 7s. 6d. to £210s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolans & Colr bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds ...	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ...	No ship.
	Coffee ...	

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Taptee (s) ...	De Costa ...	Cutch Mandvee, Sept. 29

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Ada (s) ...	Tatchell ...	London and Havre.
	Ethiopia (s) ...	Scott ...	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The barque Mystic Belle, Burnham, to Rangoon, obtained her part clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Delhi, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.

Steamer Tapbee, to Cutch.

Ship Khodabux, to Coast and Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 29 Himalaya (s) ... ... Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 29 Deccan (s) ... ... Suez.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equafooting with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance* ...	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from October 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 45

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0

Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HARPUR—October 1st, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Harpur, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Mazagon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

OLDFIELD—ELPHINSTON—September 30th, at Rutnagherry, by the Rev. E. U. Dickinson, Phineas Alexander Ryrie Oldfield, to Julia Mary, daughter of Alex. Elphinston, Esq., of Chowton Glen, Hampshire.

DEATH.

SKINNER—September 30th, at Upper Colaba, from the effects of a fall from his horse, W. Graham Skinner, Esq., of the Oriental Bank, aged 26 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BURR—September 25th, at Lackeesarai, suddenly from apoplexy, Frederick J. Burr, Esq., C.S., District Engineer, East India Railway.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1871.

THERE is no foundation whatever for the statement made in some of the Calcutta papers, that 5 per cent. paper tendered for transfer has been or will be kept locked up in the Government Treasury for several months. New paper, in exchange for the old, was actually issued by *Tuesday, the 19th inst.*, three days after the notification respecting the conversion of the loan had been published; and the Financial Department has gone on issuing ever since, and will, we suppose, not stop doing so until the margin of the 13½ crores to be converted has been nearly reached, when of course a pause must be made in the issue of the new stock until it is ascertained who is to get how much.

DR. W. W. HUNTER has certainly fair reason to complain of the dangerous friendship of that most fanciful of English newspapers—the *Spectator*. However sensational the title he chose for his new work—"Our Indian Mussulmans: "are they bound in conscience to rebel against the "Queen ?"—we are bound to say, after reading the book carefully, that the *Spectator's* startling article, which has gone the round of the Indian press, on "Our Mussulman Subjects," is nothing better than a caricature of what Dr. Hunter has written. The real object Dr. Hunter had in view—and it is evident, from much that he says, and especially from his references to Lord Mayo's wish to help the Mohammedans, that he came forward in this new character at the instance of the Government of India—was to let the English public know that Indian Mussulmans have real grievances demanding redress, and to suggest a plan by which he conceives they may be remedied. This being so, it was, we venture to think, a mistake in art for Dr. Hunter to first of all select a title calculated to excite popular misgiving and alarm as to the intentions of Indian Mussulmans, and then, with all the practised skill and power of a narrator who has already won a distinguished place among English historical writers, tell a tale of the conspiracies and rebellions hatched by the Wahabees against the English Government for the last twenty years, which cannot but fix in every reader's memory the unalterable impression that these implacable fanatics are men whom no policy can conciliate, no clemency disarm. It is useless for Dr. Hunter, in the second part of his book, to labour strenuously to slay the giants he himself has created. All his judicious remarks about the expediency of "educating the Mohammedan youth "upon our own plan, without interfering in "any way with their religion," which nevertheless, "in the very process of enabling them to "learn their religious duties," we should render "perhaps less sincere but certainly less fanatical," are felt, after Dr. Hunter has used his gift of artistic story-telling to paint in the strongest colours the indomitable zeal "and strength of will" of those converts to Wahabeeism who have organized a Religious War against the English infidels, to be as unreal as the hopes the author permits himself to hold out to devout Christians, "that, through a state of "indifference, the Hindoos and Mussulmans "alike may yet reach a higher level of belief." These sentiments might have found favour if the first part of the book had not been made quite so attractive; but, after hearing so much about the vitality of Wahabeeism, and being assured that, in spite of numberless checks, it still exerts a powerful influence through all Bengal and the North-West, people will turn impatiently from the pages which show that under the English Government the Mussulmans, who "a hundred years ago monopolized all the "important offices of State," now form a small and steadily decreasing proportion of the whole administrative body in India. Dr. Hunter's well-meant efforts to plead the cause of the Indian Mussulmans with the English people cannot but meet with the reply, that, according to his own showing, the Wahabees are men who would laugh to scorn all our puny attempts to educate them out of the faith which makes undying enmity to our rule the principal article of their religion.

Still, in justice to Dr. Hunter, we must repeat that his book does not countenance the extravagances of the *Spectator*—a journal which is quite unhappy if it cannot discover a new hero or man of genius, or a fresh theory of the universe, every week. "The Wahabees," says the author of *Our Indian Mussulmans*, "deduce from "the fact of India being technically a country "of the enemy the obligation to wage war upon "its rulers. The more enlightened Mussulmans, "while sorrowfully accepting the fact, regard "it not as a ground of rebellion, but as a curtail-"ment of their spiritual privileges. The Formal "Decisions lately issued by the Law Doctors of Northern India," to the effect that the Mohammedans are not bound to rebel against the Queen, "will "give peace to thousands of devout men." The conclusion, in fact, to which Dr. Hunter comes—a conclusion which, as we shall presently attempt to show, cannot logically be drawn from his own premisses—is that "a cold acquiescence "in our rule" will be the result of "the discussions which have so long agitated the Mussulman community." It is obvious that this moral of the historical inquiry into the meaning and fruits of Wahabeeism affords no possible justification for the *Spectator's* wild assertions "that our dominion in India hangs even now, "to-day, by a hair; that at any moment in any "year a Mussulman Cromwell may take the field, "and the Empire be temporarily overwhelmed in universal massacre; and that in "1870, only a year ago, *the existence of our rule* "depended mainly upon the answer which "three Arabs in Mecca, as unknown in Europe "as if they were negroes in Timbuctoo, might "give to a question on the most difficult point "of the Mohammedan moral code." The words we have italicized show the eagerness of the *Spectator* to put a strained construction on Dr. Hunter's words. In the text we read—"The "*obligation of the Indian Mussulmans* to rebel or "not rebel hung for some months on the deliberations of three Soonee priests in the Holy "City of Arabia." The *Spectator* enlarges this sufficiently alarming statement by alleging that not merely the loyalty of Indian Mussulmans, but "the existence of English rule" in India, depended upon the decision of the Mecca priests whether or not rebellion against an Infidel Queen is the sacred duty of Mohammedan subjects. If the existence of our rule could be put in peril so easily, India would certainly not be worth the efforts we make to keep it.

The *Spectator* seems to forget that, even if all the Mohammedans were actively discontented, they form but a small proportion of the population of India, and that the very causes which are put forward to account for the discontent of the more worldly-minded, that is, the majority among them, are those which most strongly influence the Hindoos in favour of British rule. It is not likely that the Mussulmans will be able to induce the Hindoos to rebel with them against a Government that has introduced a system of education and of competition for administrative appointments which is filling all public offices with Hindoos instead of Mussulmans. Nor will the Sikh fanatics who murdered the Mohammedan butchers at Umritsur take up arms against us in alliance with those Wahabees whose early efforts were directed to the recovery of the Punjab from its subjection to a Hindoo Rajah. We rule in India, partly by virtue of our own strength, and partly by the divisions of race and religion among the native population; and it will be an extraordinary concurrence of circumstances which can again range in rebellion against the English power Mussulman and Hindoo as they stood side by side in the great rising of 1857. We cannot think that, while our rulers are on their guard, there is much reason for alarm as to the security of the Empire, but, after reading Dr. Hunter's book, we are amazed that the author himself should speak of the disaffection of the Mussulmans as decreasing—a conclusion, we see, adopted by the *Times* in its leading article of yesterday on the murder of Chief Justice Norman. The mere fact that the general body of Indian Musulmans, who long rejected the doctrines of the Wahabees as rank heresy, have been stirred by the preaching of the reformers into seriously asking themselves and their priests the question whether they do not neglect their religious duty in quietly submitting to the English yoke, is significant of the progress made by the fanatics in winning over all true believers to the standard of the Holy War. When men have become so uneasy as to ask questions of this kind, depend upon it they are only in the first stage of the awakening of their conscience, and that they will not be satisfied with the decisions of priests who tell them to rest and be thankful. The important arrest made two months back in Bombay has, too, proved beyond all doubt that the Mussulman conspirators against British rule were never more active than they have been during this very year. The *Times* indeed assures us—and we wish we could share the comfortable conviction of the leading journal—that it believes the latest crime set down to the credit of the Wahabees, the murder of Mr. Norman, "was not of a political "character." Clearly no one can yet speak with authority on a point on which nothing is known; but the probabilities seem to be that the act was "of a political character," for no private motive for the act is even suggested. It must be remembered, too, that an outrage of a similar character was committed lately in the Punjab; and the fakir who made the murderous attack on Mr. Bull had in his possession an order for Rs. 500 on one Mahomed Afghan Sahib, whom the authorities can find no trace of, which reminds one strongly of Dr. Hunter's accounts of the secret banking arrangements organized by the Wahabees on Upper India. It is silly and mischievous to exaggerate the dangers of disaffection in India; but, on the other hand, we do not understand of what advantage it can be to the State to persist in repeating, "All's well," instead of trying to ascertain clearly and fully what grain of truth there is in each story of disloyalty. There must always be much discontent, only needing a spark to make it burst into a blaze, in India, and the English Government is quite strong enough to face the truth. After all, the calm and steadfast courage of Englishmen has ever been, and we may hope ever will be, more than a match for the fury of Mussulman and Hindoo fanatics; and our rule is not likely to perish while our most formidable enemies are men who, after many vain attempts to force the line of English bayonets on the frontier, seem now to be attempting to uphold a desperate cause by assassinations.

WE observe that certain officers of the Madras Army have been recommended by the Madras Government to proceed to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi in December next, and would express a hope that the Bombay Government will not hesitate in also pursuing a course which can only tend to encourage officers in mastering the practical details of their profession. The selection should be carefully made, and officers should be sent to the scene of action who are known to have a love for their profession, such as we fear much is fast departing from the army. Much has been done to disgust the officer of late. The present is an opportunity of instilling a little of that *esprit de corps*, that love of the service, which it would be well to foster. As a matter of course those selected should not be liable to pay the piper for such an expensive move, for in these hard times officers could not afford such a heavy call on their purse.

WE are requested to state that the settlement on the French Loan will take place from the 10th to the 15th instant.

THE Committee of Inquiry into the state of the Municipal accounts of Bombay has since its appointment been working very steadily and harmoniously at the business assigned to it; and we understand that it has now very nearly completed its investigations, and that its report will probably be sent in to Government before the end of this week. We hear that there will be a meeting of the Bench of Justices on the 23rd instant, when the Commissioner's budget for next year will be brought in.

THE *Asiatic* is quite delighted with what it oddly calls "the *re*juvenescence of Indian debate," as made manifest in the recent discussions of the Bombay Bench of Justices. Our contemporary "cannot but regard the animation and fervour so humorously displayed as a promising sign of a symptom of independence of spirit," and he goes on to moralize on the display in this strain :—

"With the exact merits of the questions at issue between Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, and the dissentient Justices we are not sufficiently acquainted to enable us to write with confidence, but we know enough to regard the struggle as one between the hitherto unquestioned zeal of a, perhaps, over-zealous executive officer and the hitherto unquestioning acquiescence of a native community. We do not condemn the zeal, for, whatever be his faults, Mr. Crawford has done wonders for Bombay. We are far from condemning the vigorous criticism by which those zealous exertions are now assailed. When Anglo-Saxon action is tempered and restrained by independent Oriental watchfulness Indian government will have reached an auspicious crisis; and while struggling to reach this we may well condone excited speech, aggressive attitudes, and a free vocabulary. Would that we could transfer the spirit which now pervades the Municipality of Bombay to all other public bodies in India! Would that individual functionaries were all possessed of the zeal, earnestness, and comprehensive genius of Mr. Crawford, and all corporate assemblies blessed with the determination, the spirit, and the independence of the Bombay Municipality. Anything better than autocratic officialism combined with a subservient, unquestioning public."

When "Anglo-Saxon action is tempered and restrained by independent Oriental watchfulness," the "auspicious crisis" the Indian Government will have reached will be one in which English supremacy in India will vanish altogether. The native orators of the local Bench of Justices are not likely to bring about such a catastrophe in our time; nor, we believe, do they aim at anything so ambitious. But English journalists are never happy unless they can appease qualms of conscience as to the right of England to hold India by fine, unmeaning, phrases about that millennium of constitutional liberty in which the English lion is to lie down with the Oriental lamb.

IT is not only in India that the natives have strange ideas as to what their rulers are capable of doing to compel them to change their faith or nationality. According to one of the Irish papers, the population of a part of Ireland are sufficiently ignorant to let designing persons persuade them that the British Government intends to convert them to Protestantism or loyalty by branding them with letters which would mark them as subjects of Queen Victoria. "A silly panic (says the *Kerry Post*) seems to have taken possession of the minds of the people in this locality for the last few days. A strange report was circulated to the effect that the children attending the national schools were to be branded, by order of the Government, with the letters V.R. This rumour gained credence among the humbler classes, and caused the utmost anxiety and alarm among the parents whose children were then attending the Listowel National School. A rush was immediately made by the fathers and mothers for the school, and despite the remonstrance of the teachers the children were precipitately hurried away."

ABDULLAH, the assassin of the late Chief Justice, will be executed on the 12th inst.

THE Rajah of Jheend passed through Umballa on his way to Simla on the 24th inst. His Highness has probably gone to Simla to offer personal explanations with reference to the imprisonment of Mr. Davies.

COLONEL POLLARD, and Mr. A. Grant, the officiating Chief Engineer of the Punjab State Railway, have finished their estimates of the line from Lahore to Peshawur, and have proceeded to Simla to lay them before Government.

THE Cawnpore Pontoon Bridge was opened on the afternoon of Wednesday last for passenger foot traffic only. By to-morrow it is expected the approaches on both sides of the Ganges and the planking through over the pontoons will be completed to admit of carriage and general traffic. Some 10,000 maunds of stuff and timber in Oudh are waiting for transit. The bridge works have been smartly pushed on night and day by the engineer, Mr. R. McClay, forty-two pontoons having been riveted and girded in a very short time.

THE last sitting of the Legislative Council at Simla will take place on Thursday, the 26th October. The Viceroy, we read, will start next morning across the hills to Kulu, emerging at Kangra, and, after inspecting the tea gardens and European industries of that valley, will proceed to Calcutta by railway from Umritsur. His arrival in this city may be looked for about the end of November. In the cold weather His Excellency will, it is expected, make a short visit to Orissa to inspect the canals there in progress, and the harbour of False Point, which it is proposed to improve.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE AT BOMBAY.

IN consequence of the unification of Germany, the Consulates of the North German Confederation, and of the Southern States of Germany, have been abolished, and in their stead Consulates for the German Empire are created. At Bombay, Mr. A. C. Gumpert has been appointed Consul for the German Empire, in which capacity the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognise Mr. Gumpert.

THE TRANSFER LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When writing in your paper of this day in defence of the course which Government has taken of giving an advantage to the holders of 5 per cent. Loan, on the ground of the earliness of their applications for transfer, irrespective of all other considerations, you say—"Small *bona fide* holders of Government paper usually have their securities lodged with Banks, and there can be no doubt that their interests, with regard to the necessity of an immediate application for the transfer of their paper to the new loan, have been carefully and promptly attended to."

I doubt much if Banks will make any such applications without express instructions from their constituents, and, if they do, they quite exceed the powers conferred upon them as custodians of the bonds and collectors of the interest, which would not say much for their banking discretion, whatever it might say for their friendliness. But I think you assume too much when you say that small holders of Government paper are usually represented by Bankers. In two instances I have influenced investments in Government paper for the benefit of widows, one great recommendation being that this kind of investment did not require special knowledge, special care, or special expedition in operating; in neither case was the Trust under the care of a banker or of any one specially up in financial dealings, and I think it a grievous hardship to these and to other such investors, of whom there are many, that the advantages which Government offers should be practically reserved for bankers and professional money dealers. It is admitted that investors such as I have described are very desirable as lenders, because of the steadiness with which they hold, and I think that Government err much in discouraging such investors by inflicting upon them a serious loss because of their inability to move in money matters with the celerity of bankers; but, even if it be denied that such investors are specially desirable, it is only fair that the plan of allotting the new loan should give equal facilities to all, and should not benefit the rich at the expense of the poor investor. If the object be as is alleged to avoid undue delay, a date might have been fixed up to which all applications would be received; or it might have been detailed by lot which Bonds should be paid off; or the new 4½ per cent. loan might have been divided proportionately amongst all applicants, any of which plans would have avoided the appearance of favouring one class at the expense of another; and some such alteration will, I trust, yet be made. TRUSTEE.

Bombay, 2nd October.

*** If "Trustee" told his clients, as he ought to have done when he made the investment, that Government had the right to pay off the 5 per cent loan at par next February, where is the hardship to them when the State insists on carrying out the engagement into which they voluntarily entered? If greater advantages are gained by others, that is because their help is useful to the State in accomplishing an important financial operation. But holders who get all they are legally entitled to have nothing to complain of.—*Ed B. G.*

FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your account of the proceedings before the High Court, with reference to the Fort Christian Schools (Sept. 26), I noticed a mistake which may have arisen from my non-appearance, and which I can only rectify through your paper. It is there reported that the Advocate General said—"I understand Miss Prescott no longer appears in this case, and is satisfied with the proposal we have to make to the Court." My only knowledge of any such proposal to be made was obtained from the newspaper, nor am I satisfied with it in any true sense. The proposal made by the Judge that there should be a regular document to proceed upon, setting forth the general purposes of the school—the whole school—I would fain hope is much more satisfactory.—I am, &c.,

MARY PRESCOTT.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE *TIMES* ON THE MURDER OF CHIEF JUSTICE NORMAN.

LONDON, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

The *Times* of to-day, commenting on the trial of the murderer of Chief Justice Norman, says it believes that the act was not of a political character.

The Mussalmans in India are the chief promoters of disaffection, which however there is reason to believe is decreasing.

The *Times* thinks that perhaps the extent of the disaffection has been exaggerated.

The Oriental Bank has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half year.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 29TH SEPT., AFT.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton ..	60,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats ..	14,000	,,
Actual Stock of Cotton	423,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	105,000	,,
Total Weekly Import of Cotton.	16,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats.	3,000	,,

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

LONDON, 29TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

In the Manchester Market there has been little doing, holders refusing to reduce prices.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 7s. 10½d.

8¼ ,, ,, 9s. 3d.

40's Mule Twist, 1s. 1¼d.

The sum of £79,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LONDON, 30TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

Exchange on India, 1s. 11¼d.

Oriental Bank shares, £45.

Chartered ,, £15.

,, Merc. ,, £26.

Hongkong and Shanghai ,, £41.

Total Coin in Banks of England and France, £45,750,000.

Total Notes in Banks of England and France, £101,125,000.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper, 95¾.

5 ,, ,, 99.

5½ ,, ,, 109¾.

The Bombay Mail of the 5th inst. was delivered in London to-day.

THE POONA RACES OF 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Poona Race Meeting being now over, I think it will not be out of place to make a few remarks on the same for the benefit of the Stewards and owners of horses, the latter of whom are generally wonderfully apathetic, though their own interests are so vitally concerned.

To begin with. I would suggest that a preliminary prospectus should be drawn out at once sketching out the proposed programme for next year. I believe this in former years used always to be issued, and, as the season for purchasing horses is at hand, it would be as well for owners of horses to know what was proposed. A meeting should be called, at which as many owners as possible should be present, and the programme should be *thoroughly discussed*. If owners of horses choose to stay at home, when they should be up and stirring, they have no business to grumble when a muddle is made of the prospectus. I beg to call the following points to their attention :—

In races for G. R. the weights should be so raised that there should be no difficulty in finding a rider for any horse entered. Take, for instance, the "Deccan Stakes." To say nothing of the folly of trying to bring Arabs and Walers together, what can be more absurd than having G. R. for a race where an Arab 3-year old would have to carry 7 st. 13 lb. and a 4-year old 8 st. 10 lb.? It may be all very well to say that 3 and 4 years old are exceptions. That has nothing to do with it. The terms of the race should provide for such contingencies, and if it is wanted to shut out colts it should be so specified.

Secondly, why not wipe out weight for age and class races, so far as Arabs are concerned? It is useless to attempt to bring Arabs and Walers together, more particularly in short races, where no amount of difference of weight would bring the two together. I am not an advocate for shutting out Walers, but they should be kept separate from the Arabs. In the Bombay Prospectus they have two races for G. R. each day, where second class horses, Arabs and Walers, can enter and compete separately. Why should not Poona follow suit? Out of six races during the late meeting, where the Arabs had a chance of running in the same company with Walers, they only once started against them, and how far they were behind on that occasion, notwithstanding the difference of weight, is well known.

Thirdly, I would suggest that there should be a handicap on each day after the first two days' racing are over, so as to give those horses that were not good enough to beat the "cracks" an opportunity of running in less formidable company.

Fourthly, a handicap should be raised. It is manifestly absurd to handicap a man's horse at 7 st., and tell him he is well in when he can't get a decent jock to ride under 8 st. Everybody can't be supposed to have a feather-weight jockey, and as to talking about "racing weights" it is simply lost. Sunbeam managed to carry 10 st. 6 lbs. in the Whim, and to win in a *canter* in 2 m. 55 sec. It says in para. 33, page 21, of the Turf Club Rules, that the Stewards have discretionary power to *raise* the weights when it would facilitate the engagement of more competent jockeys!!! It's a pity, under these circumstances, that they should reduce the weights in the handicap, so that those that are supposed to be "well in" can't get a jockey within a stone of their weight.

Fifthly, the state of the Course calls for remark. When no rain falls it's as hard as iron, and, when it does rain and gets fit, it is shut up, and disappointed owners are told to go elsewhere. The Course ought either to be widened so that a portion of it might always be open, or else it should be in the power of a certain number of owners, say three or four, to insist on having it open. The Secretary should undoubtedly have a certain amount of discretionary power. But it's giving him too much power to make him

BOMBAY.

THE HON. MR. SCOBLE, Advocate General, proceeded to Surat on Sunday.

BARODA.—It is stated that H. H. Mulharao intends to visit Nowsaree this month.

CIVIL HOSPITAL AT SURAT.—There are at present 143 patients in the Civil Hospital at Surat.

MRS. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD will receive visitors at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, on Thursday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P.M.

VAGRANCY ACT.—Yesterday there were sixty-three European vagrants in the work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE will sit in chambers on Fridays during the vacation of the High Court, to dispose of emergent business.

THE HON. MR. GIBBS will sit in the Insolvency Court to-morrow for the despatch of special business before the commencement of the holidays.

ACCIDENT FROM A FALL.—A native child, about two years of age, fell out of a two-storied house on Sunday, but fortunately received no serious injury.

RAIN AT SURAT.—The fall of rain at Surat in 1869 amounted to 54 inches and 87 cents; in 1870, 40 inches and 39 cents; and up to the 30th September, this year, 21 inches and 41 cents.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo by name LEKHMON ROWJEE, employed in the Girgaum Cotton Mills, had his left hand injured by being pressed between two rollers on Saturday. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—On Sunday an inquest was held at Mahim, on the body of a Goanese named Antonio D'Souza. The jury found that the man had died from being accidentally drowned in a well.

THE NEW SECOND MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Cooper, the newly-appointed Second Magistrate of Police, took charge of his office on Saturday after office hours, and sat on the Bench at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday.

EXECUTION.—Patrick Smith, a private in the 83rd Regiment, who was condemned to death at the last Criminal Sessions for the murder of two of his comrades, will be executed this morning in front of the County Jail, between 7 and 8 o'clock.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—We understand that the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy has presented Rs. 2,000 to the Bombay University, on condition that scholarships be created in the name of his deceased wife, Bai Manockbaee, and the same be awarded to the best students of the University.

THE BRIBERY CASE COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Nowrojee Dadabhoy, who attempted to bribe Mr. J. Ingles, a salt inspector, was yesterday committed by the Senior Magistrate, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of abetting the acceptance by a public servant of a gratification other than legal remuneration as a motive or reward for doing or forbearing to do an official act.

HELLER'S WONDERS.—Mr. Heller arrived on Sunday by the Geelong at Galle, and may be expected here on Saturday evening. In the meantime, Mr. Smith has rented the Grant Road Theatre, and is giving it a thorough cleaning preparatory to the performances. He has removed the pit seats, and will substitute chairs, making the entire lower part stalls. We understand that the first performance will be given on Tuesday evening next.

THE PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.—A quarterly communication of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India was held on Saturday last at the Scottish Freemason's Hall. Rt. Wor. Bro. Henry Morland, Provincial Grand Master, took the chair. The District Grand Master, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs; the Deputy District Grand Master, Wor. Bro. Percy Leith, and other distinguished members of the Craft were present on the occasion. The most important feature of the proceedings was the nomination of Rt. Wor. Bro. George Taylor, Past District Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. the Hon. J. Gibbs, District Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. Percy Leith, Deputy District Grand Master, and M. Ex. Com. Colonel L. W. Penn, C. B., Provincial Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry in Western India, as honorary members of the Provincial Grand Lodge. A similar honour was conferred upon the Past District Grand Treasurer. It was a happy idea which suggested the step in question, and each nomination was in its turn received with acclamations of joy on the part of those present. It will bring the rulers in the Craft under the two Constitutions into closer contact than ever was the case before, and the coalition will doubtless lead to happier results than may appear probable. It was directed that these nominations be notified to all the sister Lodges, in order that those distinguished brethren, wherever they present themselves at meetings of the order, may be duly honoured as such.

HIGH COURT.—3RD OCTOBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

377-71—Khunderao Morojee—Rungo Narrayen Kotooskar v Trecumjee Walljee and others—No appearance

471-71—D S Garud—Buttonsey Ludham & Lalljee Nansey—No appearance

377-71—Shamrao Pandurung—Shumshoodin Najmoodin and another v Goolam Hoosein H—No appearance

537-71—Shamrao Pandurg—Hormusjee Bomanjee v Khoja Hajee Ismael—Jeffer on and Payne

513-71—Shamrao Pandurung—Bhugwan Sawlatchjee and another v Hosein Ebrahim—No appearance

561-71—Manisty and Fletcher Moolchund Dowla and another v Mohomed Khan bin and others—No appearance

577-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Elias David Sassoon v Hu doodas Bulkodass—No appearance

587-71—G J Mody—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Dorabjee Eduljee and others

533-71—Jefferson and Payne—Goma Jadowjee and others v Champa Furnajee and others—No appearance

638-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Rabimbhoy Rubbibhoy v Soonebai, widow, and another—No appearance

641-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Lalljee Veerjee and another v Treebhowan Anundjee—No appearance

643-71—Jefferson and Payne—Narayen Machowrao v Harribai Motiram—No appearance

645-71—Shamrao Pandurung Varjeevan Ranchor v Kessu nchund Horamund—No appearance

649-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—Richard Latham and others v Khimjee Bhanjee and others—No appearance

653-71—In Person—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee P v Nusserwanjee Merwanjee L—No appearance

659-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mamoon Sullamon v Bai Bajabhai widow—No appearance

LONG CAUSES

583-69—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Vizbhoocundas Hurrybhoy v Gautamrao Wassoodew—Manisty and Fletcher—Part heard

352-70—Aclund, Prentis, and Bishop—Oodhavdas v Kessoram Toolseydass Kumondass—Rimington, Hore, and Langley

538-70—Leathes and Crawford—Pestonjee Furdoonjee and others v Cowasjee Nowrojee and others—Manisty and Fletcher

599-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Runchordass Toolseydass v Natha Jadowjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile

693-70—C Tyabjee—Mathoordass Soorjee v The Agra Bank, Limited—No appearance

696-70—C Tyabjee—Lalla Kutchra, &c, v Mrs Mary Ann Thomas —Mr Payne

194-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Luckmidass Narrondass v Moorar Poonjee—Rimington, Hore, and Langley

194-70—Shamrao Pandurung—Purshotum Sama Senoy v Wassoodew Crustna Senoy—Jefferson and Payne

662-68—C Tyabjee—Kerbadjee Hormusjee v Brijvullubdass Jugjeevundass—Dallas and Lynch

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

129-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Leo Schuster and others v Bool chund Mohundass—No appearance

262-71—In Person—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee v Pestonjee Dinshaw—No appearance

492-71—Leathes and Crawford—Moolchund Ruttonjee and others v Punna Kustnajee and another—Jefferson and Payne

322-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurgopall Premsookdass and another v Ramdhan Salagram and others—No appearance

344-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Balajee Cassinathjee and another v Oomer Tayleb and another—No appearance

626-71—In Person—Thacker Hurry Bhanjee and others v Memon Abdoola Hajee, &c—No appearance

652-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—Richard Willis and others v Seetaram Bhojraz and others—No appearance

636-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—William Jeffrey v Colonel Charles H—No appearance

638-71—Payne—John Crupbell and another v Dhunjee Jaipall—No appearance

642-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Dulsookrai Ramlall v Bholanath Ramjudass—No appearance

644-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Jefferbai Purdhan v Sheriffbai Gungjee and another—No appearance

646-71—In Person—Goolam Mahomed Shaik v Samuel Humby and another—No appearance

650-71—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Jaoo Joaquim dos Remedios v Ramchund Salagram—No appearance

648-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—Richard Latham and others v Soonderjee Bhanjee and others—No appearance

LONG CAUSES

909-70—In Person—Shah Heeralall Luckmidass v Huthesing—Leathes and Crawford

1-69—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Shu Jaitha Bhoga v Narmin Juggonnath—C Tyabjee

478-69—C Tyabjee—Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed v Memon Sullamon Thara and others—Thacker and Chalk.

LONG CAUSES

677-70—Leathes and Crawford—The Bombay Gas Company v Curs ndass Nensee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile

657-70—Dr Dallas (for Fauper) Peter DeSouza v Joseph DeCosta —Rimington, Hore, and Langley

687-70—Khan Jerao Morojee—Casser in Ramjee v Crustnarao Ragoonathjee—Shamrao Pandurang

914-70—Janardhan Gopall—Sayad Emamuddin bin and others v Mahanjee Nanjee—Aclund, Prentis, and Bishop.

545-70—J Cleary—Jevjeebhoy Pestonjee Lalla and others v The Managon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited—Manisty and Fletcher

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

SURAT COLLECTORATE.—The weather report of the Surat collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th September, informs us that the weather was fine. The rice crop was reported to be suffering for want of rain, but the jarayet crops were in good condition in all the talookas. In some places in Oolpar the bajree was ripe. Rain was urgently required. Public health was reported to be good, except in Chicklee, where some fever prevailed. Cattle were free from disease, except in Julalpore, where they were suffering from swelling of the throat.

THE SURAT CARTING AGENCY.

WE learn by a telegram received from Surat that Rustomjee Jamsetjee Orussia, committed for trial by Mr. Jugjeevundas Khoosaldas, full-power magistrate, was tried at Surat yesterday at a Court of Criminal Sessions held before W. H. Newnham, Esq., Session Judge, on a charge of perjury arising in connection with the case against the sub-contractors of the Surat Carting Agency. The result was that the case against the accused was dismissed.

DURBAR IN BOMBAY.

THE *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that H.E. the Governor has given up the idea of holding a durbar at Poona this year, and that a grand durbar will be held in Bombay in January next, to which all the native Princes and Chiefs of Kattywar and the Deccan will be invited.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE BY A NATIVE SOLDIER BY SHOOTING.

A CORONER'S INQUEST was held yesterday at the Regimental Lines, Boree Bunder, on the body of Ali Mahomed Khan, a private in No. 1 company, H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., who committed suicide by shooting himself with a musket.

Baikhan Mahomedkhan said—I am a private in H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., and live at the Regimental Lines, Boree Bunder. I have looked at the body before this inquest and identify it as that of Ali Mahomed Khan, a private in the same company. He is about twenty years of age. I lived in the same hut with him. I have done so for the last year. The deceased was in perfect health, and had been so for some time. We both got up as usual and went to parade. I was at drill. The deceased was at parade. We returned home from parade together at about 8 o'clock. I followed him to the hut. The deceased appeared in his usual good spirits. We smoked as usual and conversed on different topics. The deceased did not mention anything to me about his having been found fault with on parade this morning. I heard afterwards that he had been found fault with and sent to drill. I cooked my meal and eat it. The deceased was not in the habit of eating with me. He eat with Vuzeer Khan, a private in No. 4 company. After eating my meal, at about 10 o'clock, I took my books and asked the deceased if he was coming to school. He was asleep. I awoke him and then asked him. He replied, "Go on, I will follow you." I went to school. In about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour afterwards, I was informed that deceased had shot himself. I was not allowed to leave the school, but when the havildar came I went back with him to the hut and there saw the deceased lying dead on his back. He was in a pool of blood, and his *pairin* had been partly burnt. There was a gun-shot wound over the centre of the stomach, and the surface was blackened. The musket (now produced) was lying by his side. His left foot was near the trigger. The musket I now see has lately been fired. The cap on it has lately been exploded. I recognise the pouch (now produced) as the one belonging to the deceased. There are now only nineteen rounds of ball cartridge in it—there should have been twenty-two. Each sepoy has twenty rounds of ball cartridge served out to him. Each sepoy keeps in his cap pouch six caps—in the one attached to the deceased's pouch there are only five. The deceased had no right to load his musket in his hut. I saw the deceased clean his musket yesterday, and there has been no firing parade since. I know no reason why the deceased should have committed suicide. He was not in debt. I did not know much about the private affairs of the deceased.

The Jury on the evidence came to the conclusion that the man had committed suicide by shooting himself through the abdomen with a musket.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE MARINE BATTALION LINES.

YESTERDAY afternoon Bhagnath Somnae, a sepoy of the 21st N. I., living in the Marine Battalion lines on the verge of the Esplanade, made a most daring attempt to murder Mookhtee, the wife of another sepoy living in the same lines. It appears that there had been some money transaction between Bhagnath and the woman or her husband. About 5 p.m. yesterday, in consequence of what had previously occurred between the parties, the exact nature of which we have not been able to ascertain, Bhagnath, armed with a long knife, which he seems to have concealed about his person, went to the woman's hut and demanded money. She refused to pay him anything, and told him to come when her husband was in the house. Upon this the man is said to have drawn the knife and inflicted nearly a dozen wounds upon Mookhtee's person. She raised an alarm, and with the assistance of some of the regimental sepoys, Bhagnath was at once taken in charge. None of the wounds upon the woman, as far as can be judged, are of a serious nature; and she continued sensible, and answered all questions put to her at the hospital, to which she was removed.

THE ATTEMPT TO CHEAT AN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, Soonderjee Raghowjee and Bala Bhawoodeen were again brought up on remand, and charged with having attempted to cheat an Insurance Company. Mr. Prescot (Keir, Prescot, and Winter) appeared to conduct the prosecution; Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) defended the accused.

Mr. Crawford, on being recalled and resworn, further stated—I have now reason to believe that the proper name of the man whom I called Lalljee Ludha is Lalljee Dossa. This paper is the letter spoken of in my last examination. It was applied for by a broker, Moolchund Jeevun, to whom I gave it. Lalljee when he came to claim for the loss was accompanied by the tindal Shaik Saheb Bawoo Saheb, whom I have seen as a witness here.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne—On this letter of cover I would only have paid on the proved value of the loss.

Re-examined by Mr. Prescot—The policy to be issued would be a valued policy.

By the Court—It is well known that natives insure goods at a higher rate than their real value. I never heard of any dispute as to value.

Moolchund Jeevun said—I am a broker and reside in Bazaar Gate Street. I know the prisoner Soonderjee. At the request of Canjee Purshotum I effected an insurance for him (Soonderjee) in a ship called the Stornoway for Rs. 20,000 on wool and cotton. The prisoner Soonderjee was then present. I received no instructions as to stranding.

Mr. Payne addressed the Court for the defence, after which His Worship said that as the depositions taken were lengthy he would read them over again before giving his decision, and adjourned the case until Monday next.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE TRIBHOWUNDAS MUNCHARAM.

The liabilities of this insolvent amounted to Rs 1,50,000, which, with the exception of three sums, aggregating about Rs. 5,000, was due to parties residing up-country.

Mr. Marriott, for the insolvent, applied that he should now be discharged, as notices had been served upon all the creditors in Bombay and up-country, and there was no opposition.

The Commissioner said the rule laid down in such cases was that the Court won't give protection to up-country debtors. It was not fair to do so; and the creditors, his Lordship thought, was first laid down by Sir Matthew Sausse, had been acted upon by the other judges. His Lordship saw that the liabilities amounted to about a lac and a half, out of which the Bombay debts amounted to the trumpery sum of Rs. 5,000, and he could not give insolvent relief from debts contracted up-country, over which this Court had no jurisdiction. He might have his discharge from the Bombay creditors, but no more.

Mr. Marriott said notices had been duly served upon all the creditors in Bombay and up-country, and they had been returned as served with one exception; so that it was the fault of the creditors if they did not appear to oppose.

The Commissioner decided that insolvent could not be discharged from his up-country debts.

Insolvent was then granted a discharge from his Bombay debts only.

RE KRISHNA, *alias* YEMNA.

The insolvent is a dancing-girl, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,100.

Commissioner—Why did you not insert these debts in your last schedule?

Insolvent—I omitted to do so.

Commissioner—Were these debts contracted after your last insolvency or before it?

Insolvent—Before it.

She was thereupon ordered to be formally discharged.

RE HENRY FRANCIS KNOTT.

The liabilities of the insolvent, who was described as an accountant, amounted to Rs. 4,775.

The Commissioner remarked he did not understand how the schedule had been framed at all. It had been framed in a solicitor's office and appeared to have been prepared with less care than an ordinary schedule.

Insolvent, referring to one of the items in the schedule, said it was an error.

Commissioner—There are several errors; and the schedule is unintelligible. You had better take it back and consult with your legal adviser, and then come up.

The Insolvent returned with an amended schedule some time afterwards, and was granted his discharge.

RE VIAS BALIATRAM SEWLAL.

On the last Court day, the insolvent was opposed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne on behalf of an opposing creditor. The opposition had since been withdrawn, and the insolvent was now granted his discharge. His liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,01,800.

DADABHOY NOWROJEE BENGALEE.

This insolvent applied for leave to withdraw his petition on the ground that he had settled with his creditors. His mother, a very old woman, appeared and prayed the Commissioner to dismiss the petition as, she said, the object of her son, the insolvent, was only to defraud her as a creditor, and on the ground that he did not proceed with his petition. The petition was accordingly dismissed.

DISCHARGES.

IN the course of the day, the following among other insolvents obtained their discharges:—Vullee Mahomed Sooleman, a mehta, liabilities Rs. 1,200. Jugonnath Dewasing, a broker, liabilities Rs. 1,025. Hurgovun Jawaree, a grain-dealer, liabilities Rs. 2,295. Framjee Heerjeebhoy and Manockjee Framjee, liquor sellers, liabilities Rs. 3,280. Jao Mariano Lopez, a pensioner, liabilities Rs. 3,157. Atmaram Raghoba and Narayen Raghoba, pensioners, liabilities Rs. 6,000. Pandurang Ramchunder and Govind Pandurang, contractors, liabilities Rs. 3,198. John Coutts Stewart, a tailor, liabilities Rs. 866. Hassum Nathoo, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 23,277. Shaik Abdool Shaik Jooma Pehlwan, a weaver, liabilities Rs. 2,195. Pranlal Khoosalram, a mehta, liabilities Rs. 1,627.

THE BROACH ASSOCIATION.

BROACH, 16th September.

THE Secretary of the Broach Association is informed, in reply to his letter of the 24th ultimo, that if Government should see fit to exclude Broach from the application of the non-agricultural tax, as recommended by the Collector, the questions of lowering the house tax rates would not of course require to be considered, but if otherwise, that question will be brought before the next general meeting

The President does not remember having promised to call a special meeting for the consideration of the Association's prayer, and until the result of his recommendation to the Revenue Commissioner in forwarding the Association's letter is known, a meeting for the discussion of the question above referred to would be premature. The abolition of the house tax is out of the question, and in view of a recent resolution of Government, declining to accede to a recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner for its withdrawal, no practical purpose would be served by its agitation.

J. C. WHITE, President Broach Municipality.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THERE were in all 275 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 74 were under sentences from the High Court, 2 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 172 from the Magistrates of Police, and 27 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 146 were natives, and the remaining 129 were Europeans.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

ON Sunday evening a labourer named Kalnak Rugnak was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital with his throat cut, and he alleges that while walking at Boree Bunder his wife caught hold of him by the hair and inflicted the wound on his throat with a razor. From the nature of the wound, however, it is believed that the man cut his throat himself, with the object of raising a false charge against his wife. His deposition was taken at 10 P.M. by Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Magistrate of Police, at the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Kalnak Rugnak said—I am a labourer and live in the Municipal stables at Boree Bunder. This evening, at about 7 o'clock, my wife Bhagee, who has been leading a very loose life, asked me to accompany her, saying she was going to obey a call of nature. Accordingly, I went along with her into a certain gullee in Kolewaura at Mandvee, where, as I was walking before her, she laid hold of me by the head, and at once cut my neck with a razor. I turned round and snatched the razor from her hand, and walked away as far as possible and handed the razor to the first police sepoy whom I met—the same now before me, calling himself Hyder Ali Asud Ali, and informed him of what had befallen me. The wound inflicted on me is such that I am sure I shall soon die of it. Before wounding me Bhagee did not speak one word to me, and there was no struggle between her and me, nor any provocation on my part.

The man lies in a precarious state in the Jamsetjee Hospital.

NEWS LETTER.

BAREILLY, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

ONE of the four life prisoners (a Hindoo), who escaped from the jail during the last disturbance, was captured at Moradabad and brought in here under a strong escort. The remaining three are likely to be apprehended soon, as Government have offered rewards for their arrest. I was in error in mentioning in my last letter that the four escaped prisoners were Mahomedans. Two were Hindoos and two Mahomedans. The latter are notorious *budmashes*. A reward of Rs. 1,000 each has been fixed for the capture of the Mahomedans, and Rs. 200 for each of the Hindoos. These amounts are to be paid whether the convicts are brought in dead or alive. Now, that Dr. Eades and his champion have had their say as regards the *number* of prisoners that were flogged on the occasion of Sadhan's sentence being read in the Bareilly jail, I presume I have a right to say a few words in self-defence, particularly as an attempt was made to question the correctness of my statements. Both Dr. Eades and the *Pioneer* say that only *one* man was flogged; this, to use a mild expression, is deception. In the old district jail, where the bulk of the prisoners are located, *twenty-five* were flogged, some received so many as *thirty* cuts. The triangle was then ordered to be put up in the new unfinished Central Prison, where a small number of prisoners are confined, who were also deprived of their *jamnoos*, to allow of their undergoing the infliction in a little harmless amusement; fortunately however for the wretches, the Doctor's conscience pricked him, and the scheme was abandoned. The truthfulness of the above assertion cannot be denied. I question whether Dr. E. will rush into print again, as on the last occasion, instead of strengthening his case, he made it weaker. I have not been able yet to ascertain the decision arrived at by the Inspector General of Prisons and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, who were deputed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to investigate into the cause which led to the disaffection in the jail. I am sure I can get the particulars I will not fail to apprise you of the same; meanwhile, Dr. Eades as you are aware has been relieved of his charge, and Dr. Milne is officiating for Dr. Tomkyns. If, as the *Pioneer* and the local authorities assert, peace and tranquility prevail in the city, I should like to know why the Mowlvi, who is a native, has three or four police constables with drawn swords guarding his bed-room at night; also what reason there is for the man having a retinue of eight or ten armed men surrounding him at all times? Even if he goes on business, or to pay his respects to the District Superintendent of Police, who lives but a short distance from the city, six policemen surround his bylie or horse, as the case may be. The man I am told dare not go his rounds at night without a strong escort. There is doubtless some reason for this, perhaps our veteran District Superintendent of Police will condescend to throw some light on the subject.

Crime, I regret to say, shows the increase; robberies are of common occurrence. The Methodist and the Roman Catholic Chapels were robbed of durries; this is sacrilege and no mistake.

The 27th Punjab Native Infantry are preparing for the long march and the glory that awaits them. Some tough work is in store for them on the approaching Looshai expedition. The regiment has in its ranks some old sepoys of the late Bengal Native Infantry. Altogether they appear to be a fine body of men, and are eager to go at the Looshais. The regiment will march on the 15th October.

Our amiable and much respected General (McDonald) will leave us very soon. He is liked by all classes, and his loss will be much felt. His successor, it is to be hoped, will be as good an officer.

Major Tulloch, the Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General, has been transferred to Morar in the same capacity. Colonel Baillie, one of the many doing duty officers in this station, is put in charge of Major Tulloch's office *pro tem.*

The 25th King's Own Borderers will march away on the 1st November. Two companies are to be left behind until the relieving regiment, which will be detained at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, arrives. The men are well behaved, and the officers are jolly fellows. I had an opportunity the other day of seeing the Commander-in-Chief's Cup, which was won by the regiment at the last shooting match. The workmanship is exquisite.—*Delhi Gazette.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

RAJA KALI KRISHNA BAHADUR, of Calcutta, has, we are informed, composed some Sanskrit slokas on the recent tragedy at the High Court.

AN INAUSPICIOUS STAR.—The *Urdu Akkbar* says that Maulvi Muhammed Salimuz-yaman, the famous astronomer of Rampore, whose deductions have generally turned outright, has foretold that in the coming year a blaze of light resembling a shooting star, the like of which no mortal has yet seen, will be visible in the sky. "It will dazzle the eyes of the people of particular places with lustre, and, after remaining for a *ghari* (i. e., twenty-four minutes), will vanish. The direction in which it will make its appearance will be the North Pole, and accordingly the people of northern countries will see it distinctly. Probably, the natives of China and Persia will likewise have a sight of it. The effect of this meteor will be that the extent of the globe over which its light will fall will be visited by famine during the year, and a large number of the people inhabiting it will be destroyed, while vegetation will also be scanty.' —*Englishman*, Sept. 29.

MAIL ROBBERIES.—A mail robbery took place at Bethawi, about 13 miles from Hajipore, on the night of the 15th June last, and the Commissioner of Patna reported to the Bengal Government that the police investigation into the matter showed that the runners (four in number) had themselves stolen part of the contents of the mail. Of the four runners, three were committed to the Sessions. They have, we are glad to learn, been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Tirhoot to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

On the 16th of March last, the Chaprah Postmaster reported that the Mutihari and Masrak mails despatched from Chaprah on the preceding night, had been plundered between Mettiolia and Satrah, about 2½ miles from Chaprah. The runner had been severely wounded, and was then lying insensible in the Chaprah hospital. The letter reporting this occurrence was forwarded to the Bengal Government for information on the 20th March, and the Bengal Government kindly forwarded it to us for information on the 28th instant. We suppose we may look for further particulars some time next hot season.—*Ibid.*

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.—We understand that Commissariat refuse to a large extent are being shipped to Chittagong in connection with the Lushai expedition. A vessel is about to leave this port loaded with rice and dhal. Is not this carrying coals to Newcastle?—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.—The Secretary of State for India has forwarded the subjoined statement of the sums which have been paid and received on account of the Madras Military and Medical Funds during the year ended 31st March 1871, and has promised to furnish similar statements quarterly:—

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

Receipts.	Payments.
£20,036-9-2	£143,779-15-0

MADRAS MEDICAL FUND.

£92-1-4*	£21,705-3-2

* Subsequent to 1st Sept. 1870, date of transfer.

—*Madras Times.*

RECRUITING IN NEPAUL.—Our Darjeeling contemporary tells us that Captain Hidayut Ali is in the country about Darjeeling recruiting Nepaulese for the Lushai expedition, and that finding them conveniently collected together in large bodies on the different tea gardens, he has commenced recruiting not far from the tea gardens about Dooteriah. All the Nepal knives in the bazaars have been bought up. Our contemporary blames Brigadier General Bourchier for this raid on the tea gardens, and he says that the gallant Brigadier from his experience of the Darjeeling district knows the good stuff in the kookrees and coolies.

THE EFFECTS OF THE FLOODS IN BENGAL.

(*Englishman.*)

THERE can be little doubt that one of the most serious effects of the inundation in Bengal will be the loss of the cattle. The reports from all the districts represent that these have perished literally in thousands, and the loss of cattle by the cultivator simply means either a load of debt to the village money-lender, which it will take years to work off, or leaving the ground unproductive. Nor does the loss of cattle cease with those actually destroyed by the floods. Those which survive are, as soon as the waters subside, turned out to pick up their food on lands where the vegetation is in a half rotten state from having been covered with water for some time. A more certain method of introducing cattle diseases of all sorts could not be devised, especially when no dry place can be found for the cattle to rest on at night. The loss of cattle in the inundated districts from all causes is estimated by competent persons as likely to exceed one-half of the stock, and of course the greatest loss at present has occurred amongst the young and growing cattle. For years complaints have been made of the deterioration of cattle throughout Bengal, caused by breeding from enfeebled stock, and as the stronger an animal is naturally, the more likely it is to be able to resist disease, we trust the new Department of Agriculture will turn its immediate attention to this important part of its duties, and endeavour to take advantage of this opportunity to introduce better stock.

THE BURSTING OF THE GUNS AT MADRAS.

(*Madras Times.*)

OUR readers will doubtless recollect the occurrence of an accident on the morning of the 26th July last at St. Thomas' Mount, caused by the bursting of a 24 (cast iron) pounder, resulting in the death of one gunner, and in injuries more or less severe to five others. We are now in a position to enter into the probable causes that lead to the bursting of the guns, as reported by Colonels Barrow and Cadell. The particulars are briefly as follows:—

The piece of ordnance used on the occasion was made in 1847, and was one of a class of iron ordnance which had been directed to be retained in the service after a regular and systematic trial at home. The guns had been consigned after handling to the ordnance officer, who, with other pieces of the same calibre, made it over to the regimental authorities for the purpose of having the next proved. L. G. powder of the manufacture of 1870-71 had been issued and the gun burst at the 5th round fired, while three others of the same calibre had, at the same time, each had six rounds fired from them. The most noteworthy point is that the charge, 8 lbs., was used with two high junk wads—one placed between the powder and shot, and one over the shot. The reasons that lead to the accident are either, 1st, the faulty metal used, or 2nd, the unusual strength of the gunpowder. With respect to the first, it is to be remembered that the cast iron guns is proved at home before being sent out to India, the proof charge being 18 lbs. for a 24-pounder. The difference between this and 8 lbs., the charge used here would seem to allow of a large margin even on the hypothesis that the strength of powder in '47 was considerably below that of '70. Against this it is noticeable that since '64 attention has principally been given at home to wrought iron guns, which are not liable to bursting like those of the "proverbially treacherous metal called *cast iron*." Many proposals have been made for strengthening the latter (the necessity for which has been for many years admitted by all), but have not yet come into general practice. With regard to the action of the powder—that used is stated to have been a portion of L. G. powder of 1870-71, which had partly originally been R. L. G. This, when tested, gave a range to a solid shot of 68 lbs., when fired with a 2 oz. charge from an 8-inch mortar, an average of 288 feet. The standard range at Waltham Abbey in 1857, according to Major Braddeley, for L. G. so fired, is stated to be from 270 to 300 feet, and the Superintendent there, in 1865, writes that "the average 2 oz. range from the 8-inch mortar with 68 lb. shot is (for L. G. common powder) 290 feet. It will thus seem that the Madras powder was within the standard. But on the other hand the use of high junk wads in the manner indicated is acknowledged "to be trying to the initial strength brought thereby on the metal of the gun when the charge is ignited."

The Explosive Committee at home were of opinion that the R. L. G. which was used at the bursting of the 68-pounder last year pointed "to a powder of decidedly more violent character than R. L. G. as made at Waltham Abbey." L. G. powder, Colonel Cadell acknowledges, is a portion of the same R. L. G. and *ergo* must partake of the "decidedly fierce character." Again, somewhat of the extra rapidity of our powder, if existing, may be due to more oxygen being even in well burnt dhollwood charcoal than in that from aldor or willow. Before L. G. powder was brought its present strength the disasters caused by its use in the R. L. G. were of frequent occurrence at home, though till last year none had occurred in this presidency for upwards of 30 years. As many as nine instances are stated to have occurred at home between 52 and 60, and no less than 7 burnt at Sebastopol. Since 1864 no L. G. had been manufactured at Waltham Abbey, but has again recently been ordered to be used with cast iron ordnance, though R. L. G. was introduced for the special purpose of giving a less strain.

THREATENING LETTERS.

WE are sure it is from discretion that the principal Calcutta papers have refrained from publishing the threatening letters which have been liberally distributed among the High Court Judges and other celebrities in Calcutta. Not that there is any idea that such stupid letters would cause alarm, either in those who receive them or in the general European public of the Presidency; but that, as the object of the blackguard who writes them is undoubtedly to create a sensation, it will be best defeated by neglect. We should ourselves concur in this view if the scoundrel in question had confined his action within any ordinary limits of a hoax. It was bad taste to the degree of blackguardism, considering the tragedy which India is still mourning, to take it in any manner as the ground-work of a comic joke. Yet while Messrs. Hogg and Roberts alone were its victims, other circumstances of the moment took from the offence some of its gravity. Since then the perpetrator of this impertinence has extended his range beyond all toleration, and the first object should be now, we think, his detection, which is likely on the whole to be promoted by publicity. Not only have Mr. Justice Paul and other High Court Judges been threatened, but the widow of the murdered Chief Justice herself has been insulted in her bereavement. If we are rightly informed, that lady has received a letter in Persian stating that "she will not be the only English widow; that the murderer did act on behalf of the Wahabees, having received Rs. 20,000 as his fee; and that the next victim would be a barrister." We hope the author of these disgraceful productions will soon be discovered. His punishment under sections 506 and 507 might amount to nine years' imprisonment. The law does not admit the preliminary of a public whipping, but we have no doubt that almost the first person he may meet, in the public of Calcutta which he has so deeply insulted, will readily supply that deficiency.—*Pioneer.*

THE SANITARY ARRANGEMENT AT THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(*Englishman*, Sept. 29.)

THE responsibility attached to the post of Principal Medical Officer at the Camp of Exercise will be very serious. Dr. Huntly Gordon, D.I.G.H., will have to provide for the welfare of upwards of fifteen thousand men, undergoing exceptional fatigue and exposure to the sun's rays, and occupying from time to time a standing encampment situated in a district which a few months before lay under a sheet of water. Many of the regiments, however, will, at the commencement of the campaign of instruction, have terminated long marches; some will have come from warmer stations in the south, and will feel severely the extreme cold of the nights and early mornings in the neighbourhood of Delhi.

These predisposing causes of sickness demand extraordinary precautions; and we question the expediency of forming any *standing* camps. It is usually deemed essential to the health of large bodies of men under canvas that the tents be frequently struck, in order to allow the air to circulate freely over the ground, and sweep away impurities. We presume that this expedient will be resorted to at Ghazeeabad, and we therefore would venture to suggest that whenever the tents are down, the ground be shifted, since there is no limit as to space, and, to say the least, no motive for creating bases of operations in the field when all the operations are in the immediate vicinity of Delhi. Standing camps require standing latrines, and standing latrines, such as are hastily dug in the field, rapidly become foci of disease. Were cholera or any serious malady to break out at Ghazeeabad, it would be no easy matter to eradicate it; to disperse the troops would be only to spread it broadcast over the land, and, in the case of no less a force than a division, isolated camps would be highly impracticable. It is not obvious why even one-seventh of the married families should accompany the troops to the field. If six-sevenths can be expected to survive the separation (of about one month), we do not know on what grounds the others are presumed unfitted for a similar bereavement. No families at all, we apprehend, are going to the Looshai country. While on the principles of the camp, we would draw attention to the sensible order limiting the kit of each British officer, while on movable columns, to 40 lbs. In the recent Red River Campaign practical experience showed that this was ample; as the General Officer commanding that campaign very pointedly remarked, no experienced sportsman would care to go to his hunting grounds with more *impedimenta*. It is to General Wolseley, we believe, that the army owes this reform.

THE FIVE-YEAR RULE.

(*Pioneer.*)

WE are glad to see that a cry is being raised at home against the foolish five-year rule for appointments. For some appointments no doubt the rule is a very proper one, because the offices are more in the nature of prizes held out to attract, or reward for past services, than involving any special ability or onerous duties. Of such are divisional and brigade commands in peace time, while they are so comfortable, well paid, and dignified, that the incumbents would never be got to relinquish them except under pressure of an inexorable rule of this sort. And there is some reason for maintaining the condition in army staff appointments, because it is presumably desirable to train up during peace time a succession of staff officers, in excess, numerically, of the wants of the army at the time, but whose services would be needed in the augmentation that would follow the outbreak of war. Practically, and in some cases very properly, the rule is very often evaded by the transfer of staff officers from one appointment to another; but at any rate, even if it were strictly worked, there would be some show of reason for it as regards army staff appointments, although even in the case of the military staff of an army there is clearly a great deal to be said against a regulation which would relegate a staff officer to regimental duty just as he was becoming thoroughly efficient on the Staff. But there is absolutely no defence to be made for the rule when applied to an entirely different set of condit

the government of the country was substantially a matter of military occupation and personal discretion, questions as to the precise meaning of the instructions, under which the Board of Administration acted, did not, and indeed could not, arise before Courts of Justice. This, however, was a state of things which could not last. The very object for the attainment of which Lord Lawrence and his colleagues laboured was the introduction of a regular legal system of government; and when Courts of Justice were established, and questions of right arose before them, it became obvious enough that the instructions originally given to the Board of Administration were vague in the extreme, and left open innumerable doors to questions affecting the whole administration and government of the country. A somewhat singular incident invested these matters with peculiar importance. The theory upon which conquered provinces has long been administered by the Governor-General in Council was that the Government of India possessed, as agents for the Queen of England, the right, which Her Majesty undoubtedly possesses, of legislating for conquered territories. They treated, in short, conquered provinces as being, what in English law would be described, as 'Crown Colonies.' Whether the constitution of the East India Company, and the various Acts of Parliament which had been passed with relation to the Government of India, justified them in this view, is a question upon which a good deal might be said, if the discussion were now of any practical importance. I refer to it only for the purpose of explaining the course of legislation. My distinguished predecessor, Sir Barnes Peacock, wrote a minute upon this subject, in which he expressed his opinion that the Government had no right to make laws for the Non-Regulation Provinces by a mere executive order, in any other manner than by laws duly made in the Council of the Governor-General assembled for that purpose, under the provision of the Acts of Parliament which were then in force.

"The effect of this opinion was to render it altogether doubtful, whether or no any law at all could be said to exist in the Punjab, and whether the whole government of that country under the Board of Administration had not been a continuous series of illegal acts. The attention of Government was at that time engrossed by other matters. It was considered, and I have no doubt rightly considered, practically impossible to enact a special code of laws for the Punjab. It would have been equally, if not more objectionable, to extend to the Punjab, in the mass, the Regulations and Acts which had been passed for the government of other parts of India. Under these circumstances, the course actually taken was to introduce into the India Councils' Act in the year 1861, a provision to the effect that all laws, orders, and regulations in force to make for the government of the Non-Regulation Provinces should be confirmed.

"This enactment has, since that time, been regarded by the Government of India as a declaration by the Legislature that the Government possesses no other legislative powers in the Non-Regulation Provinces than it possesses in other parts of the country. This was one effect of the enactment in question. Another effect was to authorize type the existing orders and regulations of the Government, and to give to them a degree of legal importance which they most certainly were never intended to have. It was enacted that existing orders and regulations should have the force of law, and persons were set to put a legal construction upon the despatches and correspondence which constituted these orders and regulations.

"It became at once apparent, as indeed it is apparent upon the most cursory inspection, that they left open questions of the very utmost importance.

"Take for instance this question: Does Regulation VII. of 1822 extend, or does it not extend, to the Punjab? The despatch to which I have already referred says that the Governor-General would wish to uphold native institutions and practices as far as they are consistent with the distribution of justice to all classes.' Now, the Regulation in question was obviously drawn with reference to the existence of a set of native institutions and practices which differed in many important respects from those which prevailed in the Punjab. Regarding this despatch as a law, which is to prevail, the practices and the institutions on the one hand, or the words of the Regulation on the other? Again, the despatch says, that 'there is no apprehension that our officers will not exert themselves to maintain village co-parcenaries in all their integrity.' The effect of the provisions of Regulation VII. of 1822, if introduced into the Punjab, would certainly be to render possible the destruction of these village communities. Did the despatch in question introduce these provisions, or did it not?

"I believe I have the authority of Sir Richard Temple, who, having been Secretary to the Punjab Government in Lord Lawrence's time, is better qualified than most persons to offer an opinion on this subject, for the assertion that Lord Lawrence and the Board of Administration never held that it was the intention of the Government to introduce the Regulation in question in its entirety into the Punjab. They considered—and it appears to me that there can be no doubt that they were right in considering—that these instructions were to take the Regulation as a general guide, but not to consider themselves bound by all its provisions in detail. The Chief Court of the Punjab, on the other hand, when the question arose about three years ago, decided distinctly and repeatedly in their decisions that they wrote upon the subject, that Regulation VII. of 1822 was in force in the Punjab. I may remark that the whole of the violent, most acrimonious and unfortunate discussion which occupied the attention of Government upon the subject of Punjab tenancy in 1868, rose out of this question.

"I may mention one further fact upon this matter. Mr. Robert Cust prepared a hand-book of revenue law for the Punjab. This was issued to the revenue officers, and questions might easily be raised as to the extent to which the contents of that book could be regarded as law. They differed in several respects both from Regulation VII. of 1822 and from the instructions to settlement officers which were issued to enforce it. Here, therefore, is a fresh source of difficulty upon this subject.

"Such, stated shortly, is the actual condition of the law relating to land-revenue in the Punjab. The extremely unsatisfactory condition in which it stands has long been notorious, and, having been brought to the attention of the Secretary of State some time ago, Mr. Robert Cust received instructions to draw up a revenue code for Northern India This work he accordingly undertook, and, about a year since, his draft was forwarded to the Government of India for their consideration in the Legislative Department. Our simplest course in some ways might have been to accept and to adopt Mr. Cust's draft code, but reasons, which I will not trouble you now to state in general terms, led us to the conclusion that this would be inexpedient. Mr. Cust's work, which I hold in my hand, has, beyond all question, very great merits. His great experience and industry no doubt enabled him to collect together all that was to be said on the subject, and I think we may feel pretty confident that, if we succeed in extracting from Mr. Cust's draft all its material parts, we have omitted nothing essential to the complete mess of the system.

"I will add a few more general observations which he has appended to the code itself, in order to confirm what I have already said in regard to the existing state of confusion in the law upon these matters:—The law relating to the collection of land-revenue and rents is a state of lamentable and, except to those who are trained to its study, unintelligible confusion. Regulation upon Regulation, Act upon Act, have been passed upon this most important subject between the year 1793 and the present time, sometimes repealing, sometimes modifying, contradicting, or reiterating. It has come to this in Northern India that no one pretends to study the law on the subject, but each man contents himself with the knowledge of the text-books and circulars of the executive authorities.'

"This description, I believe, to be perfectly correct.

"I will now say a very few words on the reasons which have led us to the conclusion that it would be practically impossible to accept and to adopt Mr. Cust's draft.

"It contains 1,231 sections, and fills no less than 216 quarto pages, printed in somewhat small type. A very large—I may say, indeed, by much the largest—part of its contents of matter which it is altogether unnecessary, and much of which it would, in my opinion, be dangerous to put into the form of express law. Great masses of it are of the nature of mere executive orders, and enter, as it seems to me, into altogether needless detail. There is, for example, a section—(Chapter I, section 25), which provides for discipline as follows: 'Discipline shall be enforced in the following manner: A. Reproof by word of mouth, or letter,' and then follow six other forms of administering discipline amongst revenue officials lettered up to 'G.' It contains elsewhere an enactment that Collectors are to maintain rain gauges in order to ascertain the amount of the annual rain-fall. I have no doubt that the rule is an excellent one, but it is one for which no law can possibly be needed. The effect of regulating matters so very minutely by express law would be to deprive the officers of the administration of all personal discretion, and to encumber them with a mass of intricate rules which it would be utterly impossible either to remember or to understand. In addition, however, to this, it must be observed that Mr. Cust's draft contains a very great number of declarations of policy on the part of the Government. For instance, section 56 of chapter 3 is in these words: 'It is declared to be the policy of the State to retain property in land, but in all cases to recognise and fortify indications of private property whether undeveloped or partially obsolete, and where absolutely non-existent, to create such property in grant to the person best qualified to make good use of the land, and expand the resources of the province.' It appears to me that it would be on every account most undesirable to insert into a law matter of this description. Mr. Cust's code contains, moreover, a large number of provisions which lay down the principles, so to speak, of a system of real property law, and in particular it defines in many sections of very considerable length the different kinds of interests which may exist in the land and its produce. These rules lays down the rights of the State to land. I think that it would be more bold than wise to undertake, in the present state of our knowledge of local customs and institutions, to lay down principles so wide and to invite such numerous and difficult controversies as would, beyond all doubt, be involved in their announcement.

"I may add that the draft code in question is intended to apply to the whole of Northern India, including the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oude, and the Central Provinces. The circumstances of these various provinces differ in many important respects, and, as I have already shown, the existing provisions of the law in force in them are by no means identical.

"It seems to me, therefore, that it is not a wise course to attempt to have a single code for the whole of Northern India, but that it would be far better to have separate Acts for each province, embodying their peculiar characteristics and providing for their various wants.

"Mr. Cust himself appears to have felt this, for the sixth section of his code, with reference to the peculiar circumstances of any province in which this code may come into operation, enables the Local Government of India, on the motion of the local Government, to intercalate into this code additional sections and chapters which shall apply solely to such portions of the provinces, and suspend such portions of certain sections and chapters of this code, in such portions of the province, and to modify and rescind such intercalations and suspensions from time to time, so as to bring the law into harmony with the diverse and changing requirements of each province, and yet preserve the symmetry of the code. The effect of such a provision as this would be to destroy the value of the code entirely. The Government might alter it as they please d, not only for every province, but for every part of every province, but all our experience shows that, in a very short time, a jumble of rules, decisions, and executive orders having reference to various districts, or divisions, or provinces, would grow up which would render the new code ten times more difficult to understand than the existing system which it is intended to replace. For all these reasons we felt that it would be impossible to accept Mr. Cust's draft.

"We also felt that the opportunity for legislating for the Punjab, afforded by our peculiar position during the present session, was one which ought to be seized, as it might not easily recur. We have been so fortunate as to have sitting in Council the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, my hon'ble friends Mr Egerton, the Financial Commissioner, and Sir Richard Temple, whose early connection with the province is so well known. Under these circumstances, it seemed to me that we might, during the present summer, prepare a Code of Revenue Procedure, which, though intended primarily for the Punjab, might, if it were found successful and adaptable, be easily adapted to the wants of other parts of Northern India. This Bill has been accordingly prepared; and in moving that it be referred to a Committee with instructions to report in four weeks, I wish to direct particular attention to the fact that, although the time may appear short, the measure has in reality been most maturely considered and not hurried in the slightest degree The Bill has been drafted, I may say, under the superintendence of, and in daily concert with, the revenue authorities of the province, and I trust that the effect of their advice and instructions upon the subject has been, that the Committee will be perfectly able to dispose of the measure within the time which I have mentioned

"Before I enter upon the provisions of the Bill, I will say a few words upon the authorities from which it has been framed. In the first place, I consulted Mr. Cust's draft. In the next place I carefully examined the sixty-five regulations which are supposed to have been introduced into the Punjab by the despatch to which I have already referred, and of which my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin was good enough to supply me with a complete list. I have also consulted Mr. Thomason's instructions to Settlement Officers and to Collectors, and the whole work has, as I have said, been carried on under the eye of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Financial Commissioner of the province. I hope, therefore, that the Bill will be found to be moderately complete. I may say a few words upon the sixty-five regulations to which I have referred. The list of them looks extremely formidable; but when the matter is closely examined, they turn out to be a mere ghost, dressed up as it were in a white sheet. Some of these regulations re-enact others, some extend regulations already enacted to particular districts, which had then been recently conquered. Many of them refer to particular transactions long since past. Many others vary the procedure of the Courts in some insignificant detail; and in fact, after fully examining and looking into every one of the sixty-five regulations in question, I arrived at the conclusion that Regulation VII. of 1822 and Regulation IX. of 1833 are the only ones relating to the subject which are of any serious importance. The matter, therefore, is not in reality by any means so difficult as at first sight it appears to be. The Bill, as drawn, will replace the whole of the existing Bengal Regulations upon the subject, and will condense into about eighty sections the 1,231 which have been drawn by Mr. Cust. I have said that it does not alter the existing law, but it fills up certain gaps which are left by the existing law, and it settles certain points which have been much discussed in connection with its provisions. It does not interfere in any degree with the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1868, which regulates the rights of the parties interested in the land as between each other. Neither does it interfere with section twenty-one of the Punjab Courts' Act of 1865, which empowers the local Government, whenever a settlement is in progress, to invest the settlement officers with whatever judicial powers they think fit in relation to suits connected with the land.

"After this long and, I fear, tedious preface, I come to state in general terms the provision of the Bill, which I have now the hon'ur to introduce.

"The natural division of the subject is as follows:—

I.—Officers.
II.—Settlement.
III.—Collection of Revenue.
IV.—Miscellaneous.

"On the subject of Revenue Officers little need be said. It is proposed merely to enact in very general terms the system as it exists

"A settlement includes two great operations,—the assessment of the revenue, and the formation of a record of rights.

"The assessment includes also two operations,—the determination of the amount of the revenue which is to be paid in respect of particular pieces of land, and the making an engagement with the person whom the Government permits to be answerable for the payment of that revenue.

"The record of rights must be considered with reference to three operations,—*first*, its formation; *secondly*, keeping it up; and *thirdly*, its revision.

"Further, it is formed *first*, by judicial decisions; *secondly*, by statements of individual rights and statements as to matters of fact recorded by the settlement officers. It is composed of the following documents,—*first*, measurement papers, one of which is an index map, showing all the fields in each village in which the measurement is to be made; *secondly*, what is called the *khatoonee*. This is a list of the occupiers and owners and a specification referring to the index map of the lands occupied and owned by them. *Thirdly*, a tender on behalf of the persons with whom the settlement is to be made to take the land for a certain time at a certain rate of revenue. *Fourthly*, the *khewut*, which, as I understand it, is a paper showing the shares in which the land is held and the persons who hold land revenue free, and which could be included into the North-Western Provinces. It exists, as I have been told, the greatest indignation, and the worst possible feeling on the part of the natives, and I have frequently heard it asserted that, during the mutinies of 1857, the only popular movements which took place at all in the North-West were movements for the purpose of taking possession of lands which had been sold either for arrears of revenue or under decrees of Court. The evils which this state of things produced were keenly felt; and in order to avoid them, a device was resorted to, which has frequently been tried in England, but which, I am inclined to think, proceeds upon altogether a wrong principle. Sales were maintained, but they were surrounded with a variety of formalities which made it exceedingly difficult for the Collector to sell without falling into some error which would vitiate his proceedings.

"This is, in principle, very like the practice that obtained in England, of attempting to mitigate the extreme severity of the old criminal law, as it originally stood, by excessive scrupulosity in regard to indictments. You might hang a man for stealing five shillings, on condition that you drew up your indictment in such terms that the most astute lawyer could not find a hole in it. I do not think this system of tramping tyranny by quibbles and nibbling at a law, which you do not choose either to repeal or to enforce, can ever be a good one. Legal procedure ought in all cases to be clear, short, and decisive. If there is a danger that it may be used oppressively, the proper remedy is to require that it should not be put in force at all without the sanction of those who are not likely to abuse it. We propose accordingly that no sale of lands for arrears of revenue shall be valid without the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the province.

"This is the real security against abuse; and I sincerely hope that, as it never has as yet been found necessary to sell land in the Punjab for arrears of revenue, it never may be found necessary in the future. It will be for the consideration of the Committee whether, having regard to this sanction for sales, it may not be possible to simplify the present procedure in respect to them.

"I need not detain the Council with many words upon the miscellaneous provisions of this Bill.

"They refer to certain duties which are thrown upon revenue officers and which have no relation to the general subject of the assessment and collection of the revenue. I may pass them over with this observation. As I have already remarked, the land revenue system of the Punjab, though not identical with, is very similar to, the land-revenue system of the North Western provinces.

"I trust that this Bill may be considered by the North-Western Provinces Government, and that if that Government think it can be adapted to the purposes and wants of those provinces, it will make such suggestions to us on the subject as it may think desirable."

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab said that, after the elaborate statement just made by the Hon. Mr. Stephen, it was unnecessary for him to do more than express the entire concurrence of the Punjab Government in the views expressed and in the policy of the proposed measure. Mr Stephen's explanation would show that the task which he had undertaken was no easy one. The law now about to be superseded was about fifty years old, and, within a few years of its enactment, its imperfections had began to be perceiv d and criticized. No one, however, had hitherto undertaken its reform; the consequence had been great indistinctness, frequent mistakes, and no small public inconvenience. The Punjab would, His Honour was sure, not be slow to recognize the advantages of such a Bill as the one now introduced, and, should it be passed, it would, he believed, be amongst the enactments most creditable to the energy and skill of His Excellency's administration.

The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple said—"I have but one remark to make in corroboration of what has fallen from my hon'ble colleague, Mr. Stephen, regarding the introduction, or rather the non-introduction, of Regulation VII. of 1822 into the Punjab. I, for one, share his belief that this Regulation was never formally introduced into the province. What was done at the outset, was to introduce in the most general terms the North-West system. That system embraced the main substance of that Regulation, but nothing further. It was also a common instruction in those days to act in the spirit of the Regulations. Thereby it was meant to leave a wide margin within which that Regulation might be modified by executive authority from time to time. As for any particular section or clause of that Regulation being adduced to check or to contravene the proceedings of the executive, no such idea was present to the minds of those who founded the administration of the Punjab.

"I have one thing more to say, which is to express my satisfaction at the honorable tribute which Mr. Stephen has paid on this, as on a former occasion, to the memory of Mr. Thomason, who certainly was one of the greatest administrators that ever adorned the services of India. I observed this tribute paid by so impartial an authority as Mr. Stephen, with the more satisfaction in that I have often seen with sorrow of late years—an unreasonable depreciation of the statesman who illustrated that period of Indian history. Perhaps while on this topic, and while adverting to the celebrated circulars of the Board of Revenue, Mr. Stephen might have mentioned the name of one even as great as Mr. Thomason, namely, Mr. Mertins Bird. Indeed, the Lieutenant-Governor now present, will bear me out in saying, that under Mr. Bird and Mr. Thomason, were trained the men now known to history who made the Punjab what it is, whose labours are attested by the present prosperous condition of the Punjab, which indeed constitutes a living monument to their attainments that will be of decades as the province advances in prosperity from generation to generation."

The Hon'ble Mr. Egerton wished to remark, with reference to his hon'ble friend's (Mr. Stephen's) observations on the land-revenue, that there had been in the Punjab excellent reasons for the hesitation which Government had shown in dealing with that difficult and important subject. Legislation had not been postponed without a cause When the English took possession of the Punjab, they found a country inhabited by a village communities—institutions characterized by remarkable fixedness and vitality. The officers entrusted with the administration of the conquered provinces were expressly instructed to respect the existing institutions of the country, and no one could doubt the policy of such an order. They had been directed, moreover, not to assess severely but to limit the Government demand to a moderate proportion of the profits of the soil. Both those orders had been carried out; the village communities remained in unimpaired vigour, and the agricultural classes had been raised by moderate assessments from the prostration in which the exactions of the Sikhs had reduced them. Property in land might be said to have been created, and agricultural improvements had received a stimulus which had brought the prosperity of the proprietary body in the province to a very satisfactory level. There could be no doubt as to the general prosperity and content of the agricultural classes. They fully realized the advantages of a regular and indulgent administration of land-revenue law; no difficulty was experienced in collecting the rent, and arrears became altogether insignificant; compulsory process against defaulters was very exceptional, and the sale of land for arrears of revenue might be said to be unknown. This state of things was one which of course conduced very materially to the stability of the Government, as the experience of the mutiny had shown. And this accounted for the fact that the Government had been content to go on for a long time with a land-revenue law which was perhaps not very clearly defined by written enactments, but which was at any rate sufficiently distinct to be administered with results which were, on the whole, so eminently satisfactory. The time had now, however, come for substituting more distinct enactments for the avowedly tentative and temporary. The very fact of our system having added so largely to the value of land, resulted in there being many claimants for it, and it was necessary that each of the claimants should know wherein or from having seen Doorga Sirdar's accounts? A—I speak from my own knowledge, as I was present at the time.

Q—Have you not seen the book of Doorga Sirdar in which these items are entered; if so, when did you see them? A—After Doorga Sirdar had gone I succeeded in his duties and saw these items in the documents he left behind.

Q—When you gave your evidence in the Court of Enquiry on this point, had you not a paper in your hand showing these figures and made up from Doorga Sirdar's records? A—Yes, and I gave it to Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe.

By Judge Advocate—To what number of sirdars, mates, and kahars was batta disbursed by Heera Lall? A—Seven sirdars. I do not remember how many mates, there were about 300 kahars.

Q—Did the men receiving the money sign any receipt or acquittance roll for it? A—No.

Q—What was Sergeant Stephens doing at the place? A—He was seated on a stool there doing nothing.

Q—Have you any idea for what purpose he was there? A—He went there to distribute the batta.

Q—How long after the men went on command to Cherat was the batta distributed? A—About four or five months after.

Q—Can you state whether during that period any of the men entitled to the batta died or deserted? A—A great many died, ran away and took leave.

Q—What became of the batta of those men? A—Those who went on leave and returned received their batta, the rest of the batta remained with Heera Lall.

Q—Have you any idea how many returned from leave? A—No, I have no idea.

Premo Sing, sirdar, states on oath—I was in the Commissariat Department in 1868 as sirdar of kahars. I know about the payment of batta to the kahars. The sirdars received Rs. 10, the mates Rs. 4, and the kaharsRs. 3 as. 3 and pie to each bearer. I do not know what they had to receive in full, but Heera Lall said more would be given afterwards. The batta was due for command at Cherat in consequence of cholera at Peshawur. I received Rs. 10 as batta. There were kahars absent when the batta was paid. I have received no no further payment of batta.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner—In what part of the year was batta paid, at the beginning or end? A—In the hot weather.

Re-examined by Prosecutor—Was batta paid more than once? A—Only once.

By Judge Advocate—To how many sirdars, mates, and kahars was the batta paid? A—Eight sirdars. I do not know how many mates or kahars.

Q—Who paid batta? A—Heera Lall Chatterjee himself.

Q—What caused him to say more will be paid afterwards? A—I cannot give a reason. He said, "Take this now, and I will give you as much more in five days."

Q—On state that some of the men were absent. What became of them? A—Some had gone on leave, others on duty.

Q—Were all the men alive who were entitled to batta? A—Some were dead.

The proposition of the defence put in before Question 524 being made at that period of the trial has taken the prosecutor by surprise, and he is not prepared to proceed to the examination of Mr. Kelly, whom he had not expected to call at present without a few moments to arrange his papers, and the order of the questions. This can be done without a long delay, if the Court will adjourn to luncheon now.

The Court adjourns at 1 P.M., for one hour, to allow the prosecution to arrange their papers.

Mr. Kelly, head assistant, states on oath—I was employed from the latter end of March 1868 in the Commissariat Department, Peshawur, to the end of January 1870, in the capacity of head assistant. In the year 1868, Ram Pershad was station gomashta. Ram Pershad was not gomashta for the whole year. Heera Lall relieved him about July or August. I remember a bill being passed by Heera Lall for batta in that year. This is a bill for batta to doolie bearers, and to Quartermaster's establishment, signed by Heera Lall. It is also signed by Major Lowe. The signature to the bill by the Commissariat officer means that the bill was passed. The amount of batta passed in the bill is Rs. 1,555, as. 2 p. 10. This batta was due to cahassies, bheesties, bildars, sirdar-mates, and bearers. The charges are from November 1867 to March 1868. The bill purports to have been brought forward on the 30th July 1868. The practice of the department in bringing forward arrear charges of over six months standing is to obtain the sanction of the Commissary General. In this instance the sanction of the Commissary General was not obtained beforehand. The bill was passed the 1st August 1868, it was paid on the 1st of August 1868. In October 1868, a reference was made to the Commissary General about batta. This is a letter to the address of the Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle, signed by Major Lowe, dated 12th September 1868.

Letter read in Court.

No. 158.

From the Executive Commissariat Officer, Peshawur, to the Deputy Commissary General, U C, Umballa, dated 12th September 1868.

Major Lowe, Officiating Assistant Commissary General, has the honour to solicit the orders of the head of the department as to whether the gullah establishment attached to the Peshawur Division is entitled to batta while on command. Hitherto the men appear not to have received any, probably owing to their not having applied for it, but now that provisions are very dear, and men very difficult to be had (without sending for them from their own country), Major Lowe begs to recommend that batta be granted to them as is allowed to all gullah establishments in other divisions.—J. R. A. S. Lowe, Major, Offg. Asst. Commy. General.

This is a docket from the Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle, forwarding copy of Commissary General's Memo. No. 4,273, dated 9th October 1868; the docket is dated 14th October 1868, and numbered 1,554, it was received in the Peshawur office, and I believe it was shown to Major Lowe.

Document read.

No. 4,273.

From the Commissary General, to the Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle, dated Calcutta, 9th October 1868.

Memo. No. 676, dated 19th September 1868, with another, No. 158, from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Peshawur, enquiring whether the dooly bearers at Peshawur, who receive Rs. 5 per month, are entitled to Rs. 1 extra on command.

The Executive Commissariat Officer may be requested to quote any order which prevents the men getting batta when on command.

No. 1,854.

Deputy Commissary General's Office, Upper Circle, Umballa, 14th October 1868.

Copy of the above forwarded for the information of the Executive Commissariat officer, at Peshawur, with reference to his No. 158.—H. D. Macpherson, Lieut.-Colonel, Offg. Deputy Commissary General, U.C.

The signature is that of Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson, Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle. This document is Major Lowe's reply to the document just read, it is signed by Major now Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe.

Document read.

No. 174.

From the Executive Commissar at Officer, Peshawur, to the Deputy Commissary General, U C, Umballa, dated 19th October 1868.

In reply to Commissary General's No. 4273, dated 9th instant, copy received with your office docket No. 1854 of 14th idem. Major Lowe, A. C. General, begs to state that no order among the records of this office can be found either for or against the issue of batta to the gullah kahars of the division, and the question was merely asked in order to enable him to report the charge when made for batta. During the incumbency of his predecessor, no charge was made for batta, as from an erroneous idea they supposed that Rs. 5 per man was given to cover all, and it was only when the repeated petitions of the whole gullah establishment were submitted both to the office and forwarded to yours that the charging of batta was thought of.

Since this office No. 158 was written, a circular has been received increasing the pay of gullah bearers at all stations from Rs. 4 to 5, making all equal to Peshawur, and this too with marching batta. Consequently the Peshawur gullah bearers and have been entitled to batta, and the doubt on the matter is removed.—J. R. A. S. Lowe, Major, Offg. Asst. Commy. General.

(On back of for-going Docket No 751.)
Deputy Commissary General's Office, Upper Circle, Umballa, 23rd October 1868.

Submitted to the Commissary General with reference to his No. 4273, of 9th instant.—H. D. Macpherson, Lieut-Colonel, Deputy Commissary General.

The bill for batta ought not to have been brought forward, passed or paid previous to the Commissary General's letter. I am not aware that the sanction of the Commissary General was ever obtained for the bringing forward or passing the bill of July 1868. The amount of batta was paid into the hands of Heera Lall Chatterjee. The money having been drawn previous to the sanction of the Commissary General, should have been deposited in the Civil Treasury, and should have been shown in the Deposit Account. This sum after being drawn was not shown again in any office accounts. I remember Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe directing Heera Lall to submit a roll of men to whom the batta was to be paid; and that he then would pass his orders. This step to the disbursement of batta was taken after the Commissary General's letter. The roll should have been prepared by the sergeant commanding the regimental detachment with the sergeant's pay abstract. The roll should have exhibited the names of the men that were entitled to the batta with the amounts opposite each. I did not see any such roll as I have described. I am not aware of any order having been issued to Sergeant Stephens to prepare such a roll. I am not aware of any instruction having been given to the persons entitled to batta of the amounts they should receive. I am not aware of any order given through the office to Sergeant Stephens to check the distribution of the batta due. I am not aware of any steps having been taken through the office to see if any death had resulted among those to whom batta was due. I am not aware of money having been refunded by the gomashta. Such money could not have been refunded without my knowledge. An acquittance roll with a certificate from the sergeant in charge should be sent in to show that the batta had been disbursed. I did not see any acquittance roll or certificate sent in. It was my duty to see that such documents were furnished. I believe they would have come to my hands if they had been furnished. Besides this there was in Heera Lall's hands batta drawn by Ram Pershad, the former gomashta. I do not know the amount, this is a bill of Ram Pershad for batta for sirdars, mates and dhoolie bearers, also cahassies, bheestees and bildars, dated the 28th April 1868. The passed amount is Rs. 2,573 annas 6 and pies 10. I cannot state the amount of batta due to each man.

The Court adjourned at 4 P.M. and will reassemble at 10 A.M. to-morrow, Tuesday, September 19th.

—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE GROUNDING OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP REPULSE.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS" CORRESPONDENT.)

SHEERNESS, 30th August.

Another of Her Majesty's iron-clads has been on shore. This time the scene of the accident has not been on the shoals of the Mediterranean, but near the Nore Light. The vessel is the armour-plated screw-ship Repulse (12), 3,749 tons, 800-horse power, Captain William R. Rolland, C.B. She sailed from Torbay on Sunday morning for Sheerness, and arrived at the latter port at 9-15 p.m. on Monday evening, anchoring for the night two miles below the Nore Light. The Repulse is one of our first reserve squadron ships, and is one of the ships that have been manœuvring with the Channel and Mediterranean Fleets, in order to give the coastguard-men their annual drill. On Tuesday morning the ship, being "taut" in every sense of the nautical term, received Vice-Admiral the Hon. C. G. J. R. Elliot, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, with manned yards; the gallant Admiral having arrived to pay the customary inspection. This, no doubt, was well gone through, as Admiral Elliot passed the highest encomiums on the discipline of the crew. Admiral Elliot then left, and shortly afterwards, fires having been banked all night, the vessel was got under weigh for a run into Sheerness harbour preparatory to steaming to Chatham, where she will be docked before starting for her station at Queensferry, North Britain. The Repulse draws about twenty-two feet forward and twenty-three feet aft. Near the Nore is what is called the Middle-ground, but at a short distance before coming to it is a bank of sand, which is shown plainly on the charts as having only 22 feet of water around it. The vessel was in charge of no pilot, the officers on the bridge being Captain Rolland, and Staff-Commander Henry S. Ley, who accordingly had command of the ship at the time. After steaming about one mile and a half from the anchorage ground, the vessel at the time scarcely moving through the water, and leadsmen being in the chains, the ship came to a sudden stop, and it was at once known that she had grounded, and, as it afterwards proved, on the bank before mentioned. Immediate orders were given for engines to go "hard astern," but this was of no avail, as the bow of the Repulse was "stuck fast." Signals were made for assistance from Sheerness, the time being about 2-30 p.m., and soon a tug was despatched to the stranded iron-clad. This was found to be of no use until the rise of the next tide, when all felt certain that the ship would float clear of all danger. At low tide the vessel was aground, her keel aft, the water being about one foot beneath the water line. As the tide flowed every preparation was made for the "launch." at 9.30 p.m., with engines going "hard astern," and the tug Locust lending assistance, the vessel gradually slipped off the sand into deep water, and before long was anchored in a safe position. It is not expected that the vessel is much, if anything, injured, but that such an accident should occur at such a well-known spot astonishes everybody here. The Repulse came into the harbour this afternoon, and was moored at the Garrison Point moorings, where her bottom will be examined by the dockyard diver to ascertain the real damage.

Hotel-Keepers in India might considerably improve their trade by imitating the wisdom of their Yankee brethren. At the entrance of the dining hall, at a certain hotel in Ohio, a large mirror is placed, which is so constructed that you see yourself a thin, cadaverous, hungry person, but when you come out from the table and look again in the glass, you find your body so distended that you look quite corpulent.

BAD NEWS FOR ASPARAGUS EATERS.

(*Globe*, Sept. 8.)

Lovers of asparagus must be prepared for bad news about their favourite vegetable. A disease even more fatal than that which attacks vines and potatoes has suddenly declared itself. The following are the facts as stated to us by a gentleman who is among the largest growers in the West of England. Two months ago he noticed in some seedlings a brown unhealthy appearance which was very unusual, but which he attributed to the cold rough north east winds which prevailed at that time, and which he thought, as in the case of roses, had knocked the young plants about. It is necessary to mention that he has seven fields covering more than twenty acres, each of these fields possessing different accidents of soil, aspect, and cultivation—some on high, others on low ground; some on gravel, some on bog, and others on peat. A short time afterwards, in a field containing healthy young plants in permanent beds, they appeared to be dying away in an unaccountable manner, and he again attributed it to the effects of wind and weather. On returning after a few days' absence, he found all the plants from which asparagus had been cut during the season, and which were in flower for seed, completely destroyed as regards their foliage, and nothing but the bare stalks remaining. In examining them closely a fungus was discovered on the latter, and by careful examination it was found that three distinct stages of the disease existed. In the first, the green stalks were covered all over with small raised brown spots, which when submitted to the microscope had the appearance of a clump of small mushrooms, throwing off a kind of oily substance. In the second stage, this fluid formed itself into a substance resembling in appearance and consistency the skin of a bullock's bladder, surrounding and covering the whole stem. In the third stage, the skin seems to break from the growth of the fungus beneath it, and when broken, the fungus, which was brown before, is perfectly black. There is also an offensive smell, such as exists in a field of diseased potatoes. On extending the search, those plants which had not begun to shoot again were completely rotten, the pith dried up into a small wire, so to speak, the smell offensive, and the body of the plant rotten and pulpy. What is so remarkable is, that in no other asparagus beds in the neighbourhood has the disease occurred; the most skilful gardeners have examined the plants without recognising the disease, nor in any of the learned books on fungi can one be found resembling these. As a coincidence, it may be mentioned that at the very time the disease first appeared, and at an unusual season, mushrooms were exceedingly plentiful. The cultivation of asparagus in this country absorbs a very large amount of capital, and we would therefore call the attention of scientific men to what is doubtless a very serious matter.

MADAME GEORGE SAND ON FRENCH SOCIETY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

While M. Taine is busy dissecting on our side of the Channel, Mdme. George Sand is operating at home:—

"Corruption! corruption! cries the writer. The people too have been drawn into this fatal current. The artisan is wrong in comparing his condition to the fellah. No matter, he says, he is very free, and his salary has augmented with the dearness of living; but he may say with truth that he has become a Bohemian and the fellah is happier than he. He has acquired a certain taste for vice. His family has become a hell. The necessity of encamping round the great centres of work has given him the habits of moral and physical insanity. Where he has been brought into contact with our corrupted civilization in the cities, and especially in Paris, his intelligence has generally stood still on the surface but not in depth; he understands everything and knows nothing. He laughs at the vices and ridiculous protensions of the bourgeois who, in spite of paroles libres, has set himself up as a man of sobriety, a free speaker, and an enlightened thinker. There is nothing so sad as to see and hear this well-clad without taste, large-bellied person, or this sleepy, dull woman, who has turned prose with at ceasing to be barbarous. He used to be simple, good-humoured, a wit, by, but now he makes use of a pompous style which does not suit him, and which he hurts. He is a ridiculous mountebank. He is no longer self-fed with being your equal, he wishes you to feel that he is your superior. What shall be said of the man who have no ambition to rise, but who take the epoch as they find it, and he is content with alcool and debauch? Their drunkenness is gloomy and furious. The eye is infected with blood, the voice is hoarse and broken, the speech cynical, the silence insolent. As for poor people, formerly you complained that you were chained to your work with hardly time to repose on the Sunday. Now you are paid higher wages, and you take what you call your time off. You have a day and a half every evening till Tuesday morning you are drunk; that you work badly on Tuesday, and only work in reality two or three days in the week. You do not know what it is to be poor. It is from which you derive from a life of luxury. The Paris of Voltaire and of Jean-Jacques Rousseau has become the city of Sardanapalus. Instead of the poor people formerly you complained of, you have changed